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Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

IN FACT, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
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Canney's Music Store,
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**Market Street
MARBLE WORKS,**

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All work set with foundation of stone and cement.
First-class work and reasonable prices.

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**Lawn Grass Seeds In Bulk,
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Flower Seeds In Packages.**

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
mental work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

**READY MIXED
PAINT**
IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Rider & Cotton
45 MARKET STREET.

TOM GANNON THE CROOK

He Has Done Time In Jails And
State Prisons.

Was At One Time Cell Mate Of James
Palmer The Murderer.

It Was He Who Prevented The
Murderer Committing Suicide In
The Old Portsmouth Jail.

Thomas Gannon, the thief who
was apprehended by the local au-
thorities and committed to jail in de-
fault of bonds, is an all around
crook and has done time in many
state prisons and jails.

Years ago, or shortly before James
Palmer murdered young Whitehouse
in this city, Gannon was arrested on
the charge of breaking into the
residence of Hon. E. H. Winchester,
and burglarizing the house. Police
Justice Samuel W. Emery was then
county solicitor and prosecuted Gan-
non. The result was that the bur-
glar was sent to the New Hampshire
state prison for a term of eighteen
months.

While at the Portsmouth jail Gan-
non was placed in the same cell
with murderer Palmer and the two
grew to be quite friendly, although
Palmer was morose and uncommuni-
cative. One day Palmer in some
manner became possessed of a jack-
knife and attempted to kill himself.
Gannon threw himself upon the
would-be suicide and there was a
desperate struggle between the two
for possession of the knife. The
noise of the struggle reached the
ears of the jail officials and they
came to the cell and put an end to
the struggle. After this Palmer and
Gannon occupied different cells.

A deposition of Gannon's, taken by
then County Solicitor Emery at the
state prison where Gannon had com-
menced on his eighteen months' sen-
tence, in which he stated under oath
that Palmer had practically admitted
his guilt to him in saying that he
had got to die anyway and he might
as well commit suicide as be hung.

About a year ago Gannon was in
Portsmouth and had all kinds of
money, which he spent very lavishly.
In one resort he showed \$1400 and
spent \$400 of that amount before
leaving. It was thought that he
placed some of the money to his
credit in a local bank before he left
town.

When held in \$200 bonds on Satur-
day Gannon said he would deposit a
cash bail as soon as one of the local
banks opened up on Monday.

DEPOT NOTES.

A Few Items From This Busy Place
Where There Is Always Some-
thing Doing.

Ticket Agent J. E. Shaw has, since
he assumed the duties at this station,
made many needed improvements in
his quarters and it is now one of
the best equipped offices on the line
of the Eastern division. The latest
acquisition to his office is a hand-
some cabinet containing eight
drawers designed expressly for keep-
ing tickets in.

The car inspectors at this station
have been kept very busy of late
with repacking hot boxes and attend-
ing to their numerous other duties.

During the past two days the
trains from Boston have brought a
large number of Italian laborers,
who are to work at Freeman's Point,
and Baggage Master Falvey and his
assistants have at times had their
hands full in distributing their mis-
cellaneous luggage.

Police Officer Holbrook resumed
his duties as depot officer on Monday
after a ten days' vacation. During
his absence Officer McCaffery has
looked after this important point.

The places of the freight handlers
who left work the first of the week
have been filled by Station Agent
Grant and everything is now running
smoothly in this department.

The afternoon train from Portland

due here at 2.11 was nearly half an
hour late Friday afternoon owing
to the Maine Central trains being
late.

Two architects from Boston have
been here recently looking over the
Boston and Maine cafe, where exten-
sive improvements are soon to be
made.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 31.
A pleasant gathering was that held
in the vestry of the Second Christian
church last evening, when the mem-
bers of the congregation and the
Sunday school teachers met to ten-
der a farewell reception and tea to
their former pastor, Rev. E. C. Hall.
The tables looked very inviting with
their load of tempting delicacies,
the trimming surrounding the tables
being red and white crepe paper,
passing from corner to corner. In
the center of each table glowed three
candles with red shades. The menu
consisted of salads, cold tongue,
ham, hot rolls, cake, preserves and
tea. The memories of the pleasant
gathering will linger long in the
minds of all present.

The following program was well
rendered:

Recitation, the Last Hymn,
Miss Arlie Foss
Mandolin club
Selection, Jessie Wentworth
Piano duet,
Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Dennett
Selection, Mandolin club

Mr. Hall has received several calls
but has as yet decided on none of
them. He was presented with a
dozen silver spoons by Frank Don-
nell, from the Christian Endeavor
society, which was a great surprise.
Mr. Hall has many warm friends
here who will dread to part with him.

Again the small boy is making lots
of trouble and worry for the em-
ployes on the P. K. & Y. street rail-
way by stealing a ride, and again by
pushing a companion just as near
the car as possible when it is in mo-
tion. Next there will be an arm or
a leg to set.

Miss Beatrice Goodwin is enjoying
a two weeks' vacation from her
duties at Borthwick's dry goods em-
porium in Portsmouth.

The pastors at both churches ex-
tend a hearty invitation for all to at-
tend the social meetings held in the
vestries this evening.

We should advise the parents to
look after the boys and girls of our
village who have a tendency to ab-
sent themselves from school, or in
other words, to play hooky.

The truant officer means to do his duty.
News was received here yesterday
that John Tetherly, son of Mrs. Robert
Spinney, who has been suffering
from dropsy for several months past,
died at the hospital in Massachu-
setts, where he went for treatment.

There was a good attendance at
Riverside lodge last evening, to wit-
ness the initiation of three new
members.

Miss Laura Harraden of Worces-
ter, Mass., who is visiting in Ports-
mouth was the guest of Mrs. M. A.
Goodwin over Sunday.

Miss Izetta Locke of Manchester
is in town to pass a brief vacation
with her sister, Mrs. Charles Bart-
lett.

Thursday evening, April 2, the pu-
pils of the Kittery High school will
give an entertainment and dance in
Wentworth hall, the proceeds to be
used for the benefit of the class of
1903.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The New Hampshire Dental asso-
ciation will hold its annual meeting
in Manchester the third week in
May. The affair will take the form
of a three days' convention and will
be held in the Masonic banquet hall
on May 13, 14 and 15. The conven-
tion is in charge of the executive
committee, which is composed of the
following dentists: Dr. A. L. Parker
of Penacook, Dr. William Young of
Concord and Dr. Byron F. Staples of
this city.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF GRAN- ITE.

The first consignment of granite
since the work was suspended last
fall, arrived for the dry dock on
Monday from Cape Ann and points in
Maine. Three schooners and a sloop
comprised the carrying fleet.

WOLFBORO OUTCLASSED.

Company B Closes Its Local Season
With An Overwhelming Victory.

The Company B basket ball team
closed its season, so far as this city
is concerned, on Monday evening, in
Peirce hall, with an overwhelming
victory over the Wolfboro Athletic
association team. The score was for-
ty-three to eight.

The visitors really put up a much
faster and pluckier game than the
score would indicate, but they
were hopelessly outclassed. The lo-
cals shot for the basket with dead-
ly accuracy and followed their op-
ponents so closely that the latter had
few opportunities to try for goals.

The customary dance followed the
game, for which Harold N. Hett fur-
nished music.

The score:
CO. B. WOLFBORO A. A.
Lane, lf. rg. Horne
Beane, rf. lg. Hansor
Blaisdell, c. c. Gordon
Crompton, lg. lf. Abbott
Lemire, rg. lf. Blake

Score: Company B 43, Wolfboro
A. A. 8. Goals from field: Lane 6
Beane 6, Blaisdell 5, Crompton 3
Lemire, Blake, Abbott, Horne. Goals
from fouls: Horne 2, Blaisdell. Ref-
eree, Newick, Portsmouth; umpire
Hayford, Wolfboro; scorers, McAlli-
son, Wolfboro, Kiggins, Portsmouth;
timekeeper, Marshall.

HIGHER RENTS CERTAIN.

Property Owners Propose To Take
Advantage Of The License Law.

Now that a local option law is on
the statute books and Portsmouth is
likely to vote for license on May 12
the question arises: Will proprietors
of buildings in which saloons are to
be located increase their rents?

A Herald reporter last evening
learned that in two instances at least
rents had been increased as soon as
the license bill had been signed.

It is known that more than a few
vacant stores in desirable locations
have been retained by prospective
saloon keepers, in order that some-
one else might not step in and rent
the places.

A number of the present saloon
men are looking forward to their
rents being sent up from \$10 to \$20
per month between now and May.

There are to be many improve-
ments made, such as new windows
and fixtures. Those intending to take
the wholesalers' license contemplate
spending a great deal in the renova-
tion of their places.

License is certainly at the present
time a great boon to the property
owners of the city who have stores
in their buildings.

COON CLUB.

Gathering Complimentary to the
Ladies Proposed at Nashua.

At the last meeting of the Coon
club of New Hampshire it was voted
that the next gathering should be
made one complimentary to the
wives and lady friends of the mem-
bers of the organization. Some of
the members of the club in the mid-
dle and northern sections of the state
have been considering the matter,
and reach the conclusion that it
would be very appropriate to hold
this assemblage in Nashua or vicin-
ity, some time in June.

The subject was mentioned to
President Russell of Nashua along
this line, and that gentleman ex-
pressed himself as heartily in favor
of the plans outlined for this meet-
ing, and later on a meeting of the
executive committee will be called
to consider further arrangements for
the affair, when suitable committees
will be appointed and an elaborate
program mapped out for the enter-
tainment of the ladies.

ARE THE LEGISLATORS UNDER- PAID?

One member of the legislature has
been obliged to turn over his \$20-a-
week place to a substitute from out
of town ever since the session
opened. That means that he has
sacrificed \$20 a week for thirteen
weeks. The salary of a representa-
tive is \$200. This particular rep-
resentative will not be a candidate for
re-election. He is probably inclined
to believe that the ordinary citizen
with a good job can hardly afford
the honor.—Manchester Mirror.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Doctor orders. Druggist sells.
You take. Quickly said.
Quickly cured.

THE MARCH WINDS WHISPER.

That native greens are in the mar-
ket—

That many Easter weddings will
take place—

That some people predict a very
dry summer—

That all kinds of salt water fish are
now in the river—

That Dr. Dixon is not a candidate
for city physician—

That the dog man will soon be
going on the hunt—

That there was no work at Hender-
son's Point Saturday night—

That the life savers along the
coast are having a quiet spell—

That low cut shoes will be the
right thing for men this summer—

That the weather signal on Court
street could be in a better place—

That the public would appreciate a
waiting room on Market square—

That Driver Hoyt still handles the
bins at the Chemical engine house—

That Pelree Island would make a
fine place for a ship building plant—

That the Kearsarge Flute and
Drum band is said to have disbanded—

That the Kittery baseball club
made a good sum from their recent
air—

That eighteen or twenty large coal
steamers have been at this port of
late—

That the Piscataqua club will
have a cottage this summer at Sag-
amore—

That the anchor hoy at the navy
yard, just completed, is a powerful
machine—

That still there are no electric
lights on the Portsmouth and Kittery
bridge—

That the Portsmouth Machine com-
pany's plant still wears its gloomy
appearance—

That there are all kinds of rumors
about the government plans at Fort
Constitution—

That many carloads of potatoes
are being shipped through here
from the East—

That the firemen at the Hanover
street station are talking of putting
in a pool table—

That the rails for the electric
road to Newmarket are almost ready
to be put down—

That the Knights of Columbus
have added a pool table to their
rooms on Bow street—

That you cannot safely make any
plans for Sunday as far as the
weather is concerned—

That former Street Commission-
er Scruton has been in this city for a
few days on business—

That the Boston and Maine rail-
road is pinched for motive power in
more places than one—

That Dover is very well pleased
with Lawyer Kivel on both license
and police commissions—

That electric lights on Burkit
street would be a great help to
strangers in that vicinity—

That there are five large row
boats now on the river between the
South end and the navy yard—

That some of the covering of the
old reservoir on Madison street will
soon cave in, with the tin cans, rocks

and bottles which are piled up
there—

That the old lamp post on Chat-
ham street needs a brace—

That County Commissioner Spin-
ney is a busy man and makes a
popular official—

That the Boston papers still say
the Naval prison will stay at Charles-
town and be enlarged—

That several of the granite cut-
ters on the dry dock expect to go
South with Foreman Moon—

That Charlie Burnham has se-
cured employment in Boston and left
on Monday for his new work—

That the fire alarm batteries now
in the city building may be removed
to the Hanover street fire station—

That a horse of the fire depart-
ment at Central Falls, R. I., has been
retired and put on the pension list—

That more foreign coal has ar-
rived at this port for the last two
months than for many years be-
fore.

That the latest rag time, "I Won-
der Why Bill Bailey Don't Come
Home," is yet to strike the warblers
of this city—

That Col. Storer will be greatly
missed among the men at the shoe
shop and by all his acquaintances
about the city—

That the spare lot and billboard on
the corner of Wilbur and Middle
streets has been in its present
condition too long—

That Bert Downs, the popular
member of the Veteran Firemen's
drum corps, has been quit sick at
his home on Daniel street—

That it is certainly amusing to
watch one of the handsome cats at
Freeman's bakery on High street
take money from the cash register—

That a large derrick has been
erected in the Boston and Maine
yard for unloading the heavy ma-
chinery for the Rockingham Light
and Power company—

That those who saw the docking
of the large four-masted schooner
at Walker's wharf on Saturday fore-
noon say it was one of the best jobs
of that kind ever done by any tug—

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., March 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Remick
of Portsmouth spent Sunday with
his parents, J. W. Remick and wife.

Murray Nelson of Portsmouth is
visiting his grandparents.

Perley Moulton, who has lived at
Dr. H. L. Durgin's for some time,
has gone to Portsmouth to learn the
plumbers' trade with Fred Wood.

Services were held in the Metho-
dist church for the first time Sunday,
since the scarcity of coal caused so
much general discomfort and incon-
venience.

The April session of the York
County Pomona grange will be held
with the Kittery grange April 9 and
several members of our local grange
the planning to be present.

Mrs. Sherman Abbott returned
Saturday from a visit to Boston and
Melrose.

The schools in town are to begin
April 6, after a vacation of several
weeks.

Miss Abbie H. Mitchell of Kenne-
bunkport, one of the party who went
from here on the trip to Washington,
was on board the steamer Plymouth
when it was run into by the Taun-
ton. The rest of the party, however,
had stopped in Philadelphia.

A whist party and dance was held
at the town hall Friday evening un-
der the auspices of Messrs. James
Coleman and Bert Hanscom.

WAITING FOR HIGH WATER.

The Bay State Dredging com-
pany's tug Thomas J. York, Jr., and
Cocheco arrived here on Monday
with a dredger and seven dump
scows bound for Exeter river. They
are tied up at Steamboat and Jones'
wharves, waiting for high water,
when they will proceed up river.

The tug Cocheco formerly hailed
from Dover, was owned by the Dover
Navigation company and was in
command of Capt. Drow, now of the
tug H. A. Mathes.

When in Exeter

Dinner

**SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.**

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

Andrew Clark Causes Trouble In The Durant Household.

Accident At Gale Brothers' Shoe Factory Causes Suspension Of Work.

Subject of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, March 30. Andrew Clark was arraigned in police court this morning on the charge of assaulting Frank Durant on Saturday night, at his home on Forest street. Clark works at Portsmouth and comes here every Saturday night to pass Sunday at the Durant house. Officer Maurice J. Dwyer heard considerable complaint yesterday, about the trouble and consequently swore out a warrant, and with Officer William H. Hamilton, made the arrest last night. Clark was in bed in a neighbor's house and Mrs. Durant was at the same place.

Lawyer John Scammons represented the state at the trial this morning. Clark having no counsel, the first witness was Mr. Durant. He said that the respondent had struck him several times in his own house. He had even threatened him with death and on one occasion said: "I won't sit down I will kill you." Durant said that the cause of Clark's anger was family troubles.

Chief of Police Charles G. Good testified that the police had been called to Durant's house many times by Mrs. Durant, as she claimed that her husband was drunk and that he was breaking up the dishes and furniture. The police, the chief said, always found Durant sober and no demolished crockery could be seen. He stated that on these occasions Durant would say that his wife was trying to get rid of him.

Clark said, when he took the stand that he was related to Mrs. Durant. He had his washing done there, and as he furnished the family with clothes and eatables, he passed Sunday there. He said he never interfered with Durant except when he abused his wife. He admitted that perhaps he had been a little too severe on Saturday night.

Judge Shute fined the respondent \$10.00 and placed him under \$100.00 bonds to keep the peace for a year. He also commanded him to sever his relations with the Durant household.

There are but two more sessions of the singing school, to be held next Wednesday and the Wednesday following. The school, it will be remembered, was made possible through the benefactions of an unknown gentleman. The meeting place is in Unity hall and the school has been a great success, at some sessions there being one hundred and fifty present. Everyone has taken much interest in the work and the large weekly attendance testifies to the interest of the pupils. The work consists of two parts, elementary and advanced. The instructor, George D. Whittier of Portsmouth, is also very much liked and through him the pupils have learned a great deal about music the past winter.

While cleaning out the boilers at the Gale Brothers' Shoe Shop yesterday, fireman James Thomas had a narrow escape from injury. As he was sounding the chimney, a part of the brick foundation fell in and several bricks narrowly missed hitting him on the head. Masons went to work this morning to repair the damage and worked all day and through the night. It is hoped that the shop will be opened again tomorrow, it having necessarily been shut down for lack of power.

In reply to a question last night an official of the New Hampshire Traction company stated that he did not believe the branch electric road to Newmarket would be built this year. The rails for the road are in the Exeter freight yard, having been put there last fall.

John H. Fellows has bought the Rockingham Heel shop of the Rockingham Building association.

The train going east, due at Exeter at 9.24, was two hours late this morning. It ran off the track at Wilmington Junction, thereby causing the delay.

Thomas Smith passed yesterday and today in Boston.

Miss S. B. Harding, milliner for Miss Getchell, who is in New York, will arrive here tomorrow.

Judge Henry A. Shute passed the day in Portsmouth.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Herman Long, the jolly shortstop for the New York Americans, and probably the best shortstop in the country, owns a handsome and paying hotel in Boston. Long is well fixed financially and plays baseball simply because he likes to.

Willie Keeler, the New York Americans' batter, can bat either way, left handed or right handed, and can throw a ball with either hand. Willie is considered the best scientific batter in the world.

It is said that Rochester will have a strong, semi-professional baseball team the coming season. The matter of forming the organization is being worked up at the present time.

The big league baseball teams are having a good time in the South getting in shape for the opening of the season.

Sanford has a strong baseball team and would like to enter a league with Kennebunk, Saco, South Berwick, Portsmouth, Dover and Somersworth.

Tom Tucker, the old Boston first baseman, announces his permanent retirement from baseball.

The Nashua baseball team will make an April trip through New York and New Jersey.

It is not surprising that Red Long of last year's New England league is doing so well with the Boston Nationals, for it is expected that just as fast ball will be played in the New England as in the National league this year.

The longest game of baseball in the past twenty-seven years lasted twenty innings. It was played June 30, 1892, by the Chicago and Cincinnati teams. Gumbert pitching for the former and Mullane for the latter. Only two 18-inning games have been played in twenty-seven years, and they were exactly twenty years apart. The first was won by Providence from Detroit, 1 to 0, Aug. 17, 1872, and Aug. 17, 1902, St. Louis and Brooklyn played a tie game, the score being 7 to 7.—Boston Herald.

The Boston University's baseball schedule contains the following New Hampshire dates: April 21, 22 Concord; 24, Manchester; May 10, State college at Durham. The University nine will also meet the New Bedford, Fall River and Lawrence teams.

John E. Rudderham, who umpired so acceptably in the New England league last season, has been appointed for 1903. Rudderham began his baseball career under McGonigle in 1885, in Brockton, captured in Bangor in '86, was in St. Albans, Vt., in '87, in Allenstown, Pa., and this city in '88, and captained and won the pennant in Auburn in '89. In 1890 he was again in Lewiston, and at the disbanding of the club went to Elmira. In 1892 he played in Brockton, and then retired owing to strain in his chest. Rudderham was the sparring partner of John Griffin, and was one of Griffin's seconds when he won the featherweight championship of the world from Murphy, the Australian.

The Dartmouth baseball team has a hard schedule before it, and a squad of candidates composed mostly of raw material from which a winning nine must be developed. The squad has been reduced from forty to twenty-three men, and has been

out of doors two weeks. The ground is in unusually fine condition, for so early in the spring. The outlook at this time is not as encouraging as could be desired. The team is strong in fielding, but weak at batting and in the box. However, Keady, who did good work the last of last season, is back and is relied on as a valuable man. Newick, '05, the crack pitcher, did not return, and "Sid" Rollins, '04, was disqualified for playing professional ball last summer. In the box, besides Keady, is Slack, '00, who will undoubtedly develop into fine form. Fish, '06, is a promising candidate. He will be a winner next year and will be given a good show this season.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby gives notice that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: April 3, 7, 10, 16, 21, 24, 28, and May 1 and 5, at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the special election to be held May 12, 1903.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, May 12, 1903 from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

HERBERT B. DOW,

Chairman.

ALBERT H. ENTWISTLE, Clerk.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

Dark Lanterns.

Really, the "dark" or bullseye lantern, which perhaps is most generally associated in the mind with the stealthy burglar wearing a half mask before his eyes, is put to various peaceful and legitimate uses and sometimes gleams upon scenes of hilarity. The "dark" lantern is a common stock article of trade, which may be bought in any store where tinware is sold, and all manufacturers of tin goods make it.

The lanterns are made in three sizes, and there has been very little change in them in many years except in minor details of operation and in the use of better lenses. The dark lantern will throw a bright light about twenty feet, covering at that distance a circle with a radius of four to six feet.

Dark lanterns are sometimes used in the country for carriage lamps and for lighting one's way about across country roads. Lanterns of the same style, without slides and red and green lenses instead of white, are to some extent used on small yachts for side lights, but with all these uses it is said that the sale of the historic bullseye is decreasing.—New York Herald.

Unconscious Sarcasm.

Wantano—What a memory you have! Did you ever forget anything in all your life?

Duzno (after profound thought)—Not that I can remember.—Baltimore American.

An Inanimate Conversation.

Mr. Phonograph Album—Won't you play me a tune, Miss Phonograph? Miss Phonograph (hastily)—I am very sorry, but I cannot play without my records.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Expensive.

Hubbard—A penny for your thoughts. Wife—If I could you more than that. I was thinking of a new gown.—New York Journal.

MRS. M. S. SMITH, A PORTON, MASS., WOMAN

tells How QUINONA Cured Her of Nervousness, Severe Headaches and Constant Colds.

About four years ago I became completely run down in health, although I was able to be about. I was extremely nervous, irritable and was continually suffering from severe headaches and colds. I always felt I was up, no matter how much rest I obtained.

Through the advice of a friend I began taking QUINONA and realized from the beginning it was good for me. I could feel my nerves becoming strong again, my appetite increased, my head became clear and I once more felt like my old self. I feel that my present good health is due to taking QUINONA at that time.

MRS. M. SMITH.

85 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass. It really speaks worlds for the val-

ue of QUINONA the way doctors and people all over New England are endorsing QUINONA as a positive cure for nervousness, sleeplessness, lack of appetite, constant colds, night sweats, severe headaches, bad stomach and that lifeless dragged out feeling.

It is surely a wonderful tonic and the wonder of it is that such a valuable preparation having been on the market for eight years should never have been advertised before.

But QUINONA has enjoyed such a large sale from doctors' prescriptions that the company was perfectly content to wait their time before advertising. Now all can buy QUINONA from any druggist.

THE QUINONA CO., 1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

HARDSCRABBLE HOUSE

The Log Cabin Built by General Grant Near St. Louis.

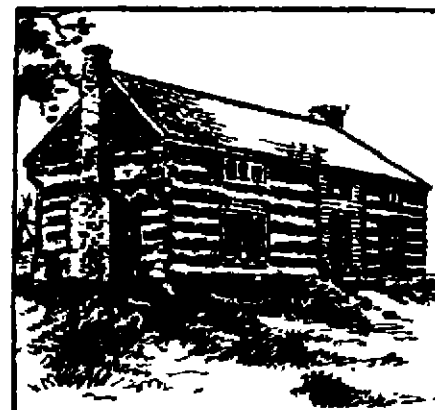
TO BE PRESERVED AS MEMORIAL.

An Exposition Director Buys the Humble Early Home of the Famous General and Will Re-erect it on Fair Grounds.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. Louis, March 30.—Notable among the historic attractions at the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be Hardscrabble House, the log cabin built and occupied by General Grant, which has lately been purchased by C. F. Blanke, an exposition director, and will be re-erected in Forest park, where it is planned to have it remain as a permanent memorial to the famous soldier, particularly recalling the dark days when he was struggling against adverse fate to make a living for himself and family as a Missouri farmer.

No more striking will the contrast be between this humble little cabin of logs hewn by his own hands and the



HARDSCRABBLE. (General Grant's log cabin as it looks today.)

towering and gorgeous palaces of the world's fair than was the contrast in the conditions of the man who within a decade from the time he left Hardscrabble cabin well nigh penniless and a recognized failure as a farmer stepped into the White House at Washington as the chief executive of the nation. But some tremendously significant events occurred in that decade in which the one time poor and almost despondent farmer played a conspicuous part. Of these events all the world knows. Perhaps it does not know so much of the long, tedious, heart-sickening years of struggle which this primitive log structure represents.

"Hardscrabble House," which Ulysses S. Grant chose to call the first home of his own, was built by his own hands in the fall of 1835 on a portion of the estate of Colonel Frederick Dent, his father-in-law, out on the old Gravois road nine miles from this city, where it stood for nearly half a century. The place was appropriately named, for here young Grant, who had just resigned from the army after having graduated from West Point and fought bravely through the Mexican war, had a hard scrabble to support himself and family. A few years before his resignation, then a gallant young lieutenant stationed at Jefferson barracks, he had courted and married the daughter of Colonel Dent. Later he was transferred to Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., subsequently to Fort Vancouver, on the northern Pacific coast, and thence to Fort Humboldt, Cal., 200 miles above San Francisco. His pay as an army officer was small, much less than army officers of the same rank receive today. He could not take his wife and little son, now General Frederick Dent Grant, around the Horn to his distant post, and in those days a journey across the continent was for them out of the question. He sent Mrs. Grant and the child to his father's home in Ohio, and shortly after his departure a second son was born. Later Mrs. Grant and her children went to live at White Haven, her birthplace, the home of Colonel Dent.

But the young soldier loved his wife and babies, and the separation from them was unendurable. So while stationed on the Pacific coast in April, 1854, on the very day he had received a captain's commission, he tendered his resignation from the army, to take effect the last day of the July following. At the expiration of that time he started east, going first to his early home in Ohio, where he seems to have been received rather coldly by his father, who is said to have been deeply humiliated by his eldest son's retirement from the military service, in which he had expected him to win glory and renown. These came later. But that is another story.

After a brief visit with his parents Captain Grant came to St. Louis and rejoined his family at Colonel Dent's home. Thirty-two years of age, with a wife and two children, one of whom he had never seen, he had abandoned the military profession and its pay and was facing the future without a cent. Thus Captain Grant began the establishment of a home, Colonel Dent setting aside a tract of about eighty acres on the old home farm for his use. He did not give Grant a deed to the land. He simply, for Julia's sake, gave the Mexican war veteran permission to "take it and do what you can with it." Colonel Dent, like Jesse Grant, was not well pleased with the man who had married his daughter. The colonel was a southerner, of considerable means, a successful, substantial citizen. Old neighbors of the Dents still recall uncomplimentary language used by Colonel Dent in alluding to Captain Grant.

But this did not discourage the ex-

caption. It was sufficient that his wife loved him and approved of his career and cheerfully shared his hardships. That winter he cut wood, plowed for wheat, hoed corn, bound wheat behind the team and his father-in-law's dark slaves and was a farmer's man of all work. He had worked on a farm in his boyhood and was not ashamed of honest toil.

In the late fall of 1855, the harvest over, Grant began the work of cutting trees from which to hew the timbers of the log house that was to be his home. He worked early and late. Oak and elm fell before his onslaught. He fought it out on that line all the fall and at last was ready for "the rain."

There are many venerable citizens of St. Louis who recall with fond recollection the house raisings of those old days. When the pioneer had hewed his logs and hauled them to the site of his future home, he went through the countryside notifying his neighbors that upon a certain day "the raisin' bee" would take place. Bright and early came the neighbors to assist the house builder in raising the timbers into place. There was a dinner spread on the ground, and hard cider and ginger cakes kept the workers cheerful.

The Grant house raising bee was not a whit different in its immediate aspect from others of that time, though the historical significance was vastly different. The neighbors, who on that autumn day helped to put in place the heavy timbers for Grant's humble home, had high respect for "the captain," because he was known to them as a veteran of the Mexican war and as a former officer of the regular army. They respected him also because he was a hard worker like themselves and a good family man. They liked him for his many qualities.

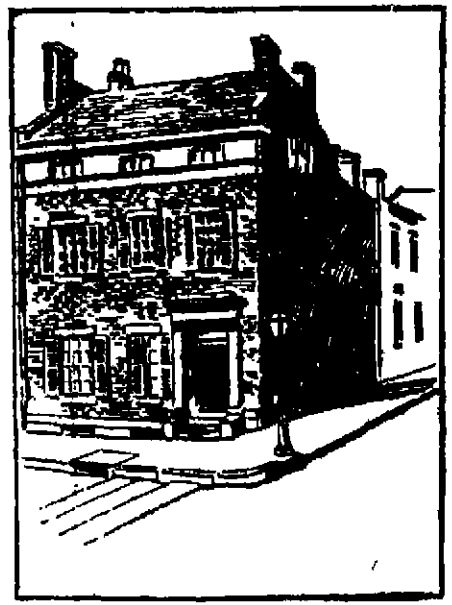
After the logs were in place Grant laid the floors and helped a carpenter to fit the window frames. He also did the greater part of the shingling and built the stairway that leads to the two big, low rooms in the gable roof.

When completed, Grant moved his family into the house, and it was their home for about three years. His father-in-law's big white house, a mansion in those days, bore a name of its own. Grant gave his cabin a distinctive name. "We'll call it Hardscrabble," he said, possibly wondering how the master of White Haven would like the name.

And it was hard scrabbling for Grant during the next few years. He was a tireless worker. He plowed and sowed and reaped. He cut cordwood and sold it on the streets of St. Louis. In the city he sometimes met old army associates, who sneered at the shabby looking farmer. Grant appeared not to notice the sneers. He was trying to make a living for his family. In the big log cabin was a busy housewife, surrounded by her children, and that was home, something he never knew when he was in the army.

This life went on, a humdrum life except for wife and babies. Grubbing, hoeing, hauling, Grant began to grow old apparently. He permitted his beard to grow, so that he looked much older than he was. Perhaps he felt old. It is known that he made but little headway in his farming and that he was deeply discouraged, but he made little complaint. His health failed, he caught chills and fever and grew sallow, seeing nothing in prospect but the same sort of patient, pitiless, unremunerative toil. He was almost beaten, but not quite.

In 1857 Mrs. Dent died, and Colonel Dent removed to St. Louis. Captain Grant was placed in charge of White Haven, moving out of the dear old cabin, Hardscrabble. He was in control of the negro slaves. A historian of the



HOUSE WHERE GENERAL GRANT WAS MARRIED.

period says: "He was a poor slave driver, however. The negroes did pretty much as they pleased."

Late in 1858, racked with ague, he gave up farming altogether and went into the real estate business in St. Louis, in which he was no more successful than he had been as a tiller of the soil. In 1860, apparently a defeated man, he went to work as a clerk at \$30 a month in his father's leather store in Galena, Ill. Then came the civil war, and what happened then need not be here recounted.

Hardscrabble House remained the property of General Grant until 1894, when Ferdinand Ward wrecked the firm of Grant & Ward, and it was turned over to William H. Vanderbilt, one of his largest creditors. Mr. Vanderbilt sold it to Luther Conn, who in 1891 sold it to Edward Joy, a real estate dealer of this city. Mr. Joy moved the cabin to Old Orchard, three miles from its original site, where it now stands in a well preserved condition.

Mr. Blanke, who lately purchased it from Mr. Joy, has arranged to move the structure to the world's fair site and rebuild it upon a location to be made permanent.

JOSEPH E. BUCK.

THE BOYS IN GRAY.

NEW ORLEANS AWAITS THEIR COMING WITH OPEN ARMS.

Generous Preparations of the Crescent City for the Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

(Special Correspondence.)

New Orleans, March 30.—The Crescent City will welcome with open arms and generous hearts the men who were the gray in the civil war when they come here in May next for the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans' association. Famed for its hospitality and many attractions and abounding in traditions dear to the southern heart, New Orleans is an especially fitting place for the old sol-



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.

diers to rekindle their campfires and renew their memories of the battlefield and bivouac. As New Orleans is now in many respects the most important city in the new south, so it was at the opening of the war the chief city of the Southern Confederacy, and, though it early fell into the hands of the federal government, its heart bent warmly for the southern cause. It witnessed its homes depleted of thousands and thousands of brave men who left their families and their belongings to take up arms in a cause for which they were ready to sacrifice everything most dear. Thousands went, thousands remained away, and the ones who returned to take up the burdens they had dropped at the first call and who have survived the vicissitudes of fortune and of fate during the long interim stand ready to welcome to their homes and affections their old time comrades in arms. It is the determination of the old soldiers of the Crescent City to make this the most enjoyable and successful reunion the survivors of the army of the Confederacy ever held, and in this they will be supported and assisted by the people of the city of New Orleans, all of whom will anxiously count the days until they can number the entire host of old Confederate veterans as their loved and honored guests.

The material side of the reception to the United Confederate Veterans is rapidly assuming a definite and tangible form. The city has pledged a fund of \$100,000, which will be expended in providing adequate entertainment both of body and of mind during the several days of the convention.

Colonel J. A. Haral, aid-de-camp on the staff of General John B. Gordon and chairman of the press committee, a committee composed of the newspaper men of the city, announces that the entire situation has been carefully considered and that the local forces are moving quietly, yet rapidly, in an aggregate effort to the end that nothing may be found wanting when the dawn of the reunion heralds the arrival of the old gray clad heroes. From Colonel Haral it is learned that the railroads centering in New Orleans are making every arrangement necessary for the handling of the members of the 1,500 camps which comprise the entire organization of the veterans and that exceptionally low rates of transportation will be offered.

The committee on accommodation has arranged for a system of "room listing," which in addition to the accommodation provided by the hotels will enable the visitors to be taken care of without the annoying waits so frequent on occasions of the kind under consideration. Arrangements have been made through the kindness of the United States government officials for a large number of army tents, which will be pitched within the inclosure of the fairgrounds, one of the finest locations in the city, well drained and provided with conveniences which will make the "canvas city" one of the most desirable features of the reunion.

An auditorium will be erected on the fair grounds of sufficient size to accommodate the estimated number of veterans, where the sessions of the association will be held.

Elaborate plans have been made for the entertainment of the veterans, and in addition to competitive drills and military parades in which a number of companies from other states will participate a grand ball will be given during the convention.

It is expected that a large number of representatives from the newspapers will be present during the reunion. The great enthusiasm of the people of New Orleans in regard to this coming reunion makes it beyond peradventure that the occasion will be most delightful from all points of view, and the municipal authorities, acting as a unit with the citizens generally, will pave the way for a series of pleasant recollections and fix the claims of New Orleans and its people upon the good graces and loyal sentiment of the old boys in gray.

HARVEY L. MOORE.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

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By LUTHER ELAIN PARKER

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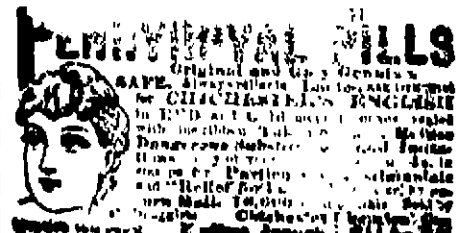
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MILITIA AND THE LAW

A QUESTION OF VITAL INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

A Leading Colorado Jurist Shows the Illegality of the Militia in Times of Strikes—General Principles Applicable Everywhere.

Against the employment of state militia for the purpose of intimidating the striking mill men at Colorado City, Colo., Judge Frank W. Owens, one of the state's leading jurists, furnished the Denver Post a lengthy opinion, from which the following is taken:

"In spite of the fact that it has latterly become the fashion throughout the country to mobilize the militia upon the slightest excuse, there is perhaps no subject so vital to the liberties of the people, is so little understood, as the duties and powers of the militia when called out to aid the civil authority to suppress violence or support the law. The lack of knowledge on the subject does not seem to decrease, either on the part of the people or of the press, notwithstanding the growing frequency of the use of the militia.

"The terms 'military law,' 'martial law' and 'calling out the militia' are much confused and seem to be generally regarded as synonymous, when actually they are not at all so and have widely different meanings.

"Consideration of the meaning of each of these terms will aid in clearing up much misunderstanding. To that end careful study of the definitions given below is requested.

"Military law consists of the regulations for the government of persons employed in the army or in the militia. It is the specific law governing the army as a separate community.

"And Law Dic., Am. and Eng. Encyc. Law.

"Military law cannot and does not affect and does not govern or concern any person in the military or naval service.

"Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall. (U. S.) 123, Luther versus Borden, 7 How. p. 60.

"The term 'martial law' is commonly applied to every use of troops or militia for any purpose, and is perhaps used more indiscriminately and with less understanding of its meaning than any other phrase in general use. Its correct definition, therefore, is much to be desired.

"As defined in And. Law Dic., p. 663, and the many authorities there cited, martial law is the law of military necessity in actual presence of war administered by the general of the army. It is arbitrary and supersedes all existing civil laws. The commander is the legislator, judge and executioner. There may or may not be a hearing at his will. It is built upon no settled principles and is entirely arbitrary in its decisions; in reality it is no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as a law.

"Calling the militia out is merely the act of the civil officer invested by law with the authority to call the militia to his aid to enforce and not supersede the law. The act does not confer on the militia collectively or individually any greater power than the citizens always possess to suppress lawlessness and crime, and it never authorizes the suspension or violation of any law.

"Does or the martial law exist in Colorado under our constitution?

Article 2, section 22, of the constitution of the state of Colorado provides that the militia shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power. There is nothing in the federal constitution, nor in that of the state of Colorado, which qualifies this provision in any manner.

"Article 4, section 5, of the constitution says: The governor shall be commander in chief of the military forces of the state. . . . He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws.

"Let the phraseology be noted. The militia are not to be called out to carry out the laws or whims of any officer, but to execute the laws—that is, the civil laws.

"In common speech the militia are usually considered that body of our citizens who have been organized into troops and have subjected themselves to military organization. This is erroneous. The constitution of the state says: 'The militia of the state shall consist of all able-bodied male residents between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.'

DOWNY'S DECISION.

Question of Jurisdiction Between Carpenters and Woodworkers.

P. J. Downey of the Albany (N. Y.) building trades, who was chosen an umpire in the new famous controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Woodworkers, has rendered a decision which is not at all satisfactory to the carpenters, whose secretary, Frank Duffy, is quoted as saying:

"The decision makes no difference to us. We are not bound by it, and we will go on organizing our men from among the class that Mr. Downey says we have no jurisdiction over. This fight has just begun, and we will continue it until we have these men all with us. I do not care what action in the matter the American Federation of Labor takes. We were here before the American Federation was, and we owe it nothing. If that organization would rather have a little organization of less than 20,000 men with it than to have ours, with over 150,000 members, it can do so. If the American Federation of Labor recognizes this decision as just, we will withdraw from it. That is all there is to it."

Umpire Downey's decision, rendered after hearing testimony for more than two weeks from representatives of the two national unions, is as follows:

"After a careful survey of the situation and in accordance with the evidence and testimony produced and in view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters did give the Amalgamated Woodworkers control over the wood working trades enumerated in the constitution of the Woodworkers' International union I hereby decide that all woodworkers in planing mills, furniture and interior finish factories come rightfully under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union, but the members of said organization, the American Woodworkers' International union, shall not be conceded the right of jurisdiction over millwrights and stair builders or to work on buildings or in the putting up of store and office fixtures.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall have absolute jurisdiction over all work on new and old buildings and the putting up of store and office fixtures. It will be understood that this decision does not interfere with any local agreement that may now obtain or to be entered into hereafter, nor affect, interfere with or abrogate any agreement or agreements made and entered into with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' and other unions concerning the jurisdiction of other trades that may be employed on finishing, varnishing, wood carving or painting of wood and cabinet work in mills, factories or buildings."

New Trade Organization.

A call for a convention to be held in San Francisco June 10 for the purpose of forming an international union of cement-workers has been sent out from the City of the Golden Gate. It is proposed when the international union is formed that it affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The objects, as expressed in the convention call, are as follows:

"First, to rescue the trade from the low level to which it has fallen in its unorganized state; second, to establish more firmly the shorter workday and ultimately a uniform minimum rate of wages; third, by mutual effort to raise the members to that position in society to which they are justly entitled; fourth, to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen mechanics, cement workers and laborers; fifth, to establish more harmonious relations between the employer and the employee through beneficial legislation, conciliation and arbitration; sixth, to assist each other to secure employment; seventh, to furnish aid in case of death or permanent disability and for mutual relief and for all other fraternal and benevolent purposes."

A Coils Label.

"The time will come," a sarcastic wag once said, "when a truly good labor man will leave written instructions for his burial in a union label coffin."

The time has really come when such instructions could be carried out.

The strike of the United Casket Coverers and Trimmers, who were secretly organized as a local of District assembly 220 of Brooklyn, has brought to light the fact that there is a label for union coffins, and if they succeed in their present demands all the large casket manufacturers in New York and vicinity will use this trademark of fair employment, so that every dead enthusiast can rest easy. And the prospect is that the casket coverers will win, for they have the pledged support of the undertakers' association and also the coach drivers' unions connected with the Knights of Labor. One of the large manufacturers, the Morgan Casket company of Park avenue, Brooklyn, has granted the union demands and arranged to use the label.

Miners Win.

The coal miners of the second bituminous district of Pennsylvania have gained a concession from the operators for which they have been fighting for the last five years—namely, an eight hour day. A scale on the basis of an eight hour day has been signed by representatives of the miners and operators. The miners, however, were obliged to modify their claim for the 12 1/2 and 14 per cent increase respectively for pick and machine mining called for by the national agreement made at Indianapolis and which the operators were willing to grant on a nine hour basis. An increase of 10 per cent is given for pick mining and an increase of 12 per cent for machine mining.

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RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION DEFINES THEM FOR LABOR UNIONS.

The Right to Strike Positively Asserted—Nonunion Men Must Not Be Molested—The Danger Point of the Whole Matter.

In arriving at the decision to give no formal recognition to the United Mine Workers as a union, because the commission did not consider that this question was within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred on it, the anthracite commission in its report discussed the relation of unions to capital and nonunion men and among other things said:

"Trades unionism is rapidly becoming a matter of business, and that employer who fails to give the same careful attention to the question of his relation to his labor or his employees which he gives to the other factors which enter into the conduct of his business makes a mistake which sooner or later he will be obliged to correct. In this, as in other things, it is much better to start right than to make mistakes in starting which necessitate returning to correct them.

"Experience shows that the more full the recognition given to a trades union the more businesslike and responsible it becomes. Through dealing with business men in business matters its more intelligent, conservative and responsible members come to the front and gain general control and direction of its affairs. If the energy of the employer is directed to discourage and repression of the union, he need not be surprised if the more radically inclined members are the ones most frequently heard.

"The commission agrees that a plan under which all questions of difference between the employer and his employees shall first be considered in conference between the employer and a committee chosen by the employees from their own ranks is most likely to produce satisfactory results and harmonious relations, and at such conference the employees shall have the right to call to their assistance such representatives or agents as they may choose and to have them recognized as such.

"In order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization or union must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members. The worker has the right to quit or to strike in conjunction with his fellows, when by so doing he does not violate a contract made by him or for him. He has neither right nor license to destroy or to damage the property of the employer; neither has he any right or license to intimidate or to use violence against the man who chooses to exercise his right to work, nor to interfere with those who do not feel that the union offers the best method of adjusting grievances.

"The union must not undertake to assume, or to interfere with, the management of the business of the employer. It should strive to make membership in it so valuable as to attract all who are eligible, but in its efforts to build itself up it must not lose sight of the fact that those who may think differently have certain rights guaranteed them by our free government. However irritating it may be to see a man enjoy benefits to the securing of which he refuses to contribute, either morally or physically or financially, the fact that he has a right to dispose of his personal services as he chooses cannot be ignored. The nonunion man assumes the whole responsibility which results from him being such, but his right and privilege of being a nonunion man are sanctioned in law and morals. The rights and privileges of nonunion men are as sacred to them as the rights and privileges of unionists. The contention that a majority of the employees in an industry, by voluntary associating themselves in a union, acquire authority over those who do not so associate themselves is untenable.

"Those who voluntarily associate themselves believe that in their efforts to improve conditions they are working as much in the interest of the unorganized as in their own, and out of this grows the contention that when a nonunion man works during a strike he violates the rights and privileges of those associated in efforts to better the general condition and in aspirations to a higher standard of living.

"The nonunion man, who does not believe that the union can accomplish these things, insists with equal sincerity that the union destroys his efforts to secure a better standard of living and interferes with his aspirations for improvement. The fallacy of such argument lies in the use of the analogy of state government, under which the majority acquiesces in the rule of the majority, but government is the result of organic law, within the scope of which no other government can assume authority to control the minority. In all acts of government the minority takes part, and when it has defeated the government becomes the agency of all, not simply the majority.

"It should be remembered that the trade union is a voluntary social organization and, like any other organization, is subordinate to the laws of the land and cannot make rules or regulations in contravention thereof. Yet it at times seeks to set itself up as a separate and distinct governing agency and to control those who have refused to join its ranks and to consent to its government and to deny to them the personal liberties which are guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land. The analogy, therefore, is unsound and does not apply.

"Abraham Lincoln said, 'No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.'

"This is as true in trade unions as

elsewhere, and not until those who fail to recognize this truth abandon their attitude toward nonunion men and follow the suggestion made above—that is, to make their work and their membership so valuable and attractive that all who are eligible to membership will come under their rule—will they secure that firm and constant sympathy of the public which their general purposes seem to demand.

"There can be no doubt that without threats, intimidation and violence toward those who would otherwise be willing to remain at work or take the places of those who had ceased to work the coercion of employers, which a strike always contemplates, would be less potent in compelling acquiescence in its demands. This is the danger point of the whole matter. The law, which governs all citizens of a free country alike, can make no exceptions. The beneficence of labor unions is acknowledged. Their development, as we view it, has been one of real though of slow and intermittent progress to the betterment of labor conditions and to improvement in the relations between employer and employed.

"All combinations of men, however, to achieve a common purpose have tendencies for evil. Such combinations are more than mere aggregations of the rights and powers of the individuals composing them. They become new and powerful entities and factors for good or ill according to the wisdom or unwisdom with which they are managed and controlled. The strike ordered by a trade union, which compasses no more than the enforcement of demands previously made, for the supposed benefit of its members by the cessation from work in the event that those demands are not complied with, transgresses no law of a free society and, whether wise or unwise in inception and purpose, is an exercise of no more than the legal rights that belong collectively or individually to its members.

"It is true that the stress thus placed upon employers may constitute a kind of coercion, resulting in some cases in an enforced compliance with the demands of the association or union. Such coercion, however, is not illegal and does not come within the condemnation of the law. It is the indirect consequence of the legal exercise of the right to work or to cease to work belonging to all men.

"But a strike set on foot with the view to the accomplishment of its purpose by intimidation or violence, exercised against those who choose to remain at work, violates the law from the beginning. Where, however, the strike itself is separable from the illegal violence and intimidation which in many cases accompany it the legal liability for such violence and intimidation rests alone upon the individuals who commit the act and those who aid, encourage and abet them."

Insurance of the Public.

If you ask me what has most impressed me in the many sided discussions I have heard or read regarding the controversy of the anthracite coal strike, now ended, I reply, the ignorance displayed by many people who have discussed the claims of the coal miners. I have heard otherwise rational men argue that ten or twelve hours were not too long for miners to work underground.

This, mind you, uttered by persons who never had been down a shaft or seen a miner picking coal out of the top of a seam so narrow that the workman had to lie on his back and dislodge the anthracite, blow after blow, so that it often fell in his face.

All coal seams are not like that, but I have seen men working that way who had been doing so month after month.

Hours of labor depend on the character of the work to be done.

Marine divers must come to the surface to breathe and see the light of heaven. It would be preposterous to arbitrarily fix their period of labor by that of the work in a bright, well ventilated coal mine.

So with the coal miners. The conditions are better in some mines than in others.—Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Stick to Your Word.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has sent out a notice to all affiliated organizations on the necessity of strictly adhering to agreements made with employers. The resolution, which was adopted at the recent meeting of the executive council, is as follows:

"It is widely and falsely charged by a hostile press and other opponents of organized labor that trade unions are frequently guilty of violating contracts entered into with employers. There have been a few cases in which unions have unwisely violated agreements, but these are exceptions and not the rule, contracts being more frequently violated by the employer, and while we desire to give the strongest possible denial to the general accusation that agreements are not respected by organized labor, we do not wish to condone the exceptions."

To Become Still Greater.

"Within the next year the United Mine Workers of America will have a membership of over 300,000." This statement was made by Thomas L. Lewis, national vice president of that organization. "We propose to go into every field where men are employed in the mines, whether coal or other minerals. The miners of the far west and southwest are to be brought into the organization, and we are assured of success almost before we start. Six national organizers will be sent into the Tennessee district, four into Colorado, two into Montana and Dakota, four to district No. 21, which includes Arkansas and Texas, and others into various other districts throughout the west and south."

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.50 a. m., 8.50 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with R. H. & A. St. Ry. at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. and 10.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Illington street—Leave Market Square at 7.05 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Illington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7.05 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at 10.35 and 11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach.
*5.45, *6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 1.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth.
First car through to York Beach leaves at 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leave York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 5.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

KITTERY & ELLIS STREET RAILWAY CO.

Leaves Greenacre, Ellis—8.10, 6.45, *7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *10.50, p. m.

Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—*3.30, *7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples Store, Ellis.

*To Kittery and Kittery Ferry only.

(Runs to Staples Store only)
*Ferry—Portsmouth to South Ellis school house No. 7, 6 cents. South Ellis school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at F. F. Staples & Co.'s, Ellis, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leave Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.10, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 6.00, 6.30, *7.4 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Approved: J. J. READ,
Commanding Officer.

OTOIOKE.

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

111 Market St.

BOSTON & MAINE R.R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 12, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.55 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.31 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 6.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, *5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, *9.55, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, *5.22 p. m. Sunday, *9.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, *9.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.11, 2.40, 5.22, 5.47 p. m. Sunday, 2.30, 10.45 a. m., 2.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.55 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.55 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, .00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00, a. m., 12.44, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 50 a. m., 12.44, *5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.35, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.41, a. m., 8.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m., 12.44, 6.00 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—4.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.30 p. m.

Leave Dover—4.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.30 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.19, 4.59, 8.16 p. m. Sunday, 10.30 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.25, 6.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday 10.12 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

* Via Dover & West Inv.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations.

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.3 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.4, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.09, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.23 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.33 a. m., 1.27, 6.35 p. m.

Returning Trains.

Concord—7.45, 10.35, a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.01 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.16 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets, old and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS G. F. & T. A.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 7.05, 8.05 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 10.05 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.35, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 7.05, 7.05, 8.05 a. m., and every hour until 10.05 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

*Omitted Sunday.

H. SUSSMAN.

Portsmouth Day House.

THE "Herald" is published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted. Price \$1.00 a year, when paid in advance. Single copies, 5 cents per copy, delivered by mail. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application. Communications should be addressed to HERALD PUBLISHING CO., PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Telephone 57-2.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. It is the only local news paper in Portsmouth, N. H. combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1903.

The hearing by the Porter statue committee at the city rooms this evening, from 7.30 to 9.00 o'clock, should be attended by more than a mere handful of citizens. That there is strong opposition on the part of not a few, to the placing of the statue in Haymarket square, has already been manifested; but in justice to the committee they should be given a line by which to judge—not merely where a majority or a large minority of the people do not want it located but where a majority would like to have it located. That any location would please everybody cannot be supposed; and the best the committee can do is get at the general sense of the people, if possible, and act in accordance with that. The advocates of Haven park, or Lincoln park, or Market square, or Haymarket square, or any other place, as a site for the statue, should be at the hearing this evening and give the reasons for their choice. After a site is decided on and the statue erected will be too late to effectively object, or effectively advocate some other location.

PENCIL POINTS.

The man who has made a failure of life is usually a socialist.

Many women observe Lent simply to save up money to buy an Esater hat.

Maine is still trying to enforce a prohibition law with a notable lack of success.

Is England giving that money she is going to collect from Venezuela to Ireland?

Minister Bowen isn't popular in Germany and this fact makes him all the more popular here.

Georgia is way behind the times. The Atlanta Constitution is still watching for the buck beer signs.

One of the most tragic periods in a young man's life is when he wakes up to the fact that he is no longer a boy.

Secretary Cortelyou wants many good men for his new department. Mr. Cortelyou is not alone in his desire.

The names of recent British cup challengers show a distressing lack of originality on the part of British yachtmen.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has turned his verbal artillery upon Gen. Funston, not greatly to the detriment of the latter's popularity.

The United States government is said to be looking for a blue whale. Many a man has seen stranger things than that after a night with the boys.

The advertising pages of some of our magazines make very interesting reading, but the discriminating man and woman will shy at those devoted to general literature.

The United States is so rich that the silver in the national treasury is measured by the ton. And yet, there are people who declare that the United States cannot afford a big navy.

Mrs. Beth T. Paine announces that she proposes to make as much money as she can out of her connection with the Burdick case. In other

words, Mrs. Paine is willing to enact the role of a female ghoul, is she is paid for it.

A Southern paper proposes Cleveland and Bryan for running mates in 1904. Such a combination as that would make the poor old democratic donkey bolt for the tall timber and stay there.

"GOOD SPORT IN THE FISHING LINE."

"An Early Season Promising Big Catches."

A week ago the welcome news arrived that the Penobscot River in Maine was free from ice. The significance of this brief message is properly interpreted only by the person who is anticipating with impatience and fervor the time when he can cast a fly into depths of a Maine lake or rivulet.

It is true that the ice this year has left the rivers of Maine at an unusually early date. In fact, not since 1871 have the rivers and ponds been so clear and free as at the present time. This means an early fishing season, and an early season means a longer one.

Maine has devotedly looked after her visiting sportsmen in the past in a truly commendable manner, but from the looks of the preparations which the camp owners and hotel proprietors are already making, it is plainly evident that she aspires this year to outdo herself and her glories of the past.

The lakes and ponds throughout the state have been wisely stocked from year to year, so that all danger of a dearth, no matter how large the invading army, is eliminated.

Sebago, the handiest of Maine's lakes, within a few miles of Portland, is a favorite resort for the early comer, and the size of the catches in this lake are, as a rule, above the ordinary. The Rangeleys are also famous for their size and variety, and as an early resort, they partake of the same popularity as Sebago. Trout, bass and salmon are quite plentiful here, and the advantages in the shape of natural scenery and health giving atmosphere are superb. In fact, Maine contains so many choice fishing resorts, numerous trout brooks, lakes and rivers that it would be well nigh impossible to, through a delightful valley where no noise save the creaking of the buckboard and the singing of the birds mars the solitude, is the departing point for journeys in all directions. Here one can secure a guide who will initiate him into the mysteries of the woods, and accompany him to crystal sheets of water where trout and salmon frisk and play.

It is almost impossible to travel in this territory without a guide, for the woods are very thick and the lumber roads are quite confusing.

Some of the principal bodies of water in this section are "Flagstaff Pond," "King and Bartlett Lakes," "Spencer Lake," "Long Pond" and "Parker Pond."

Another famous and equally celebrated fishing territory is the famous "Moosehead Region." Like the "Dead River Region," during the fall season hundreds of nimble wend their way towards the shores of Moosehead for a crack at the deer in a brief account to describe or even attempt to give a worthy account of the maze of lakes and ponds which dot the surface of this famous state.

By simply mentioning a few of the larger lakes and points of entry to the different sections, the sportsman who is about to make his first invasion will get an idea of the variety of places to choose from in the greatest fishing and gaming state in the union.

The "Dead River Region," famous the country over for its great hunt-

ing advantages, also proclaims distinction by reason of the number of fishing resorts within its borders. Eustis, the centre of this region, reached by stage from Bigelow, a route which appeals to every lover of natural grandeur, skirting by the borders of the towering Mt. Bigelow and moose which are quite plentiful. The fishing consists of pickerel, perch, trout and salmon, and this lake always takes the lead in the supply of salmon and trout during the open season.

The section of Maine known as the "Aroostook Region" is one of the portions of the state where as yet primitive nature holds sway. Beautiful beyond description, wild and rugged forests where the moose have learned to wander in their retreat from man, this territory is reached by means of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. Patten, Houlton, Fort Fairfield and Caribou are some of the gateways, and the lakes include Pemadumcook, Machias, Millinocket, Mattawamkeag and a score of others, while there are any number of rivers and streams. Still another portion of Maine, where the angler can find recreation and sport, is in "Washington County," situated on the line of the Washington County Railroad. It is the latest annex to Maine's fishing and gaming territory and is even more primitive than the Bangor & Aroostook region. Newly opened, there are some places in this territory which have never yet been visited by civilized beings, and the forest lands have never yet been devastated by the woodsman's axe.

Columbia Falls, East Machias, Brookton and Calais are a few of the points where guides may be secured and camps are located. Thus the person desiring to spend a few weeks in the pursuit of that sport which "Isaac Walton" characterized as a "Fine Art," will find no scarcity of places and all sorts of fish in the lakes and rivers of Maine. Nevertheless there are some choice fishing grounds in New Hampshire and Vermont. In New Hampshire Winnepesaukee contains all the choice varieties of fish, from the famous square tailed trout down to the lesser varieties. Newfound Lake is noted as a famous fishing resort, and Lake Sunapee is a desirable spot for either a vacation or a fishing trip. In Vermont, Lakes Willoughby and Memphremagog furnish as good sport as one would care for, and in the waters of Champlain are trout, pickerel, perch, etc., which will rival both in size and quantity any catches in the country.

Get ready and join the invading army of sportsmen. You have three states to choose from and over two thousand resorts. Send two cents to the General Passenger Department, Boston and Maine Railroad, Boston, for their booklet, "Fishing and Hunting" which includes the New England fishing resorts in detail.

THE VINEGAR BUYER.

This is the title of Ezra Kendall's new play, or rather the play which Liebler & Co. have had Herbert Hall Winslow write for Ezra Kendall, and which is to be presented at Music hall.

The title of The Vinegar Buyer is an odd and amusing one, but it imperfectly describes the Joe Miller of the play, the character which Mr. Kendall impersonates, for Joe Miller does lots of things in the play which is of vastly more interest than his vocal on as a vinegar buyer. Really the vinegar buying business is but a small figure in the play, though Joe Miller is a "vinegar buyer," beyond question. Still he is a grand, good fellow, whom the whole village learns to love for his big heart and wise head and generous impulses, whose whole life is devoted to good works and whose bump of shrewdness and knowledge of human nature enables him to overcome the machinations of the wicked and care for the unfortunate and oppressed in a way that warms the cockles of the heart of the auditor, and makes him glad that he is alive.

The Vinegar Buyer is, in fact, an attractive human story of real life in a Western state and into which is woven a collection of interesting characters, bright and witty dialogue, and impressive situations, all of which in the hands of a superb cast, supporting the brightest comedian on the American stage, the inimitable Ezra Kendall, should prove one of the most delightful entertainments imaginable.

THREE IN TRAINING.

There are said to be three republican candidates for the next governorship already in training—John McLane of Milford, Dr. Collins of Nashua and Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Derry, and the season as yet is scarcely opened.

Read the Herald and get the local news.



REMARKABLE POPULARITY.

The remarkable popularity of Way Down East is proved by the fact that one company playing it rarely leaves New England, and then only for a short run through the southeastern states.

Nearly every city and town in New England is acquainted with the show. Other companies have presented the play as far west as British Columbia. It is estimated that a large majority of the railroad towns in the United States, of over 10,000 population, have been visited.



A Scene in Way Down East.

The play has made a fortune for Messrs. Brady and Grismer and seems destined to live for many years to come.

A peculiar thing about Way Down East is the fact that it was considered a "dead end," but that was when it was like the "new butter from its own churn"—it had not been worked over into the colorful, appetizing article it is now. At Music hall, next Wednesday evening.

COMING TO TOWN.

In Old Kentucky is coming to town. Like the circus, it has become a recognized institution in this country. The children cry for it and the small boy saves his pennies for it. There is no play on the boards today more popular with the masses, no play that makes more money for its owner. It has achieved the remarkable record of ten seasons continuous presentation in this country and the end it not yet. Jacob Litt originally produced this play in August, 1892. It immediately jumped into popular favor with playgoers and has been coming money ever since. This year, so strong it is drawing powers, that it will be given extended runs in New York, Chicago and Boston, with a big and magnificent scenic equipment and the finest cast the piece has ever had. The same company that will play these cities will be seen here.

POINTS A SOCIAL LESSON.

Among Those Present, the new comedy in which Mrs. LeMoine appears at Music hall on Friday evening, April 3, has other merits than being a satire on the New York Four Hundred. While the scenes are laid in and about Fifth avenue, the lesson of extravagance and folly in social frivolity is of the most general character and can be understood by all. "Mrs. Clinton," said Mrs. LeMoine in speaking of this matter the other day, "is a distinct type of the woman of social ambitions everywhere in the United States, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Denver, Omaha or San Francisco. She desires to excel her neighbors and to be known not as a but but as the Mrs. Clinton. In pursuing this phantom of social leadership she neglects her husband and comes very near the ruin of her home. There are too many women of that sort in this country, and Mr. MacDonough's play points a useful moral besides being good entertainment."

JOHN DREW COMING.

John Drew will appear for one night at Music hall Friday, April 10. He plays, this season, The Mummy and the Humming Bird and it is claimed that in the ten years of starring under Charles Frohman's management, Mr. Drew has never



Bessie Barriscale as Madge in Old Kentucky.

had a play that gave more satisfaction to his admirers than this pretty comedy by Isaac Henderson. It tells a story full of charm and force, and is written with crispness and cleverness. The part of Lord Lumley fits Mr. Drew ideally, and he has triumphed in it. The shading of the character gives the actor splendid opportunities for this work, passing those lighter, in which he excels, to strongly dramatic situations affording him chances for fine dramatic power. In the stirring scene at the climax of the third act, the work of Mr. Drew arouses enthusiasm and certain calls are unusually numerous.

STATE ENCAMPMENT.

Changes to Be Made at the State Camp Grounds in Concord.

Although the general orders for the state encampment of the state militia have not been sent out, the date has been set for the week of June 15. The militia will go into camp at Concord on that day and will remain the regulation five days. It is anticipated there will be several changes at the grounds this year, including new mess buildings for the First and Second regiments. It will be remembered that the legislature made an additional appropriation of \$500 this year, and with this sum the buildings are to be erected. The present mess buildings will be added to for about seventy-five feet in the rear, so that when complete, each will accommodate a regiment at a time. The kitchens will be located in one end of the buildings. It is expected that the entire layout of the camp will be changed.

MORE A. A. U. SUSPENSIONS.

Woods Brothers And Boston University Now Under The Ban.

Among the suspensions announced on Monday by the basket ball committee of the N. E. A. A. U. of Boston were included the Woods Brothers of this city, and the Boston university team, that played the Woods Brothers last week. This same long-named association some time ago "suspended" the Company B team, but the latter has kept right on, regardless of this action, and is going on a trip through this state and Massachusetts right away.

N. H. S. P. C. A.

The following is the report of the state agent for the quarter ending March 1, 1903: Complaints received and investigated, 38; horses shot, 10; horses ordered from work, 7; warning to owners or drivers, 40; dogs shot, 16; dogs provided with homes, 7; miles traveled, 1,720; places visited, Concord, Epping, Nottingham, Lee, Ossipee, Centerville, Meredith, Hillsboro, West Henniker, Ashland, Candia, Bath, Hampton, Potter Place, Danbury, South Danbury, Warner, Waterloo, Lower Warner, Milford, East Milford, Newington, Rye, Stratham and Greenland.

SANDY THREW HIM.

Captain Ross has been up in Sanford recently and ran up against Sandy Rushton. Sandy succeeded in winning one of the two wrestling matches he had with the captain and now the captain wants another match.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics of Hampton

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., James McCarthy;
Rec. Sec., Timothy Conners;
Fin. Sec., F. H. Thompson.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 682.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt. Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Pelce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunham.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere Coublig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. B. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amaggen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.

Pres., Fred C. Horner;
Sec., Charles W. Neal.
Meets the first Friday of the month at Good Templars' hall.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS UNION.

Pres., F. H. Thompson;
Rec. Sec., James A. McCarthy;
Fin. Sec., George D. Richardson.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is herein prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of lots, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turning and grading in the city at short notice. Cemetery lots for sale, also Leam and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Rich- ards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hammon, corner to S. S. Plattsburgh 38 Market street, will receive prompt attention. M. J. GRIFFIN

Comfort
TRADE MARK
MEDICINAL SKIN Powder
Heals and Comforts the SKIN
A medication different and immeasurably superior to talcum powders and lotions for all
SKIN SORENESS,
Itching, Chafing, Scalding, Sunburn, Nettle Rash, Burns, Pimples, Wounds, After Shaving, Tender Feet, Offensive Body Odors, and Bed Sores.
A Perfectly Ideal Baby Powder.
At Drug Stores, Etc. Largest Retail Price Free.
Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

Any Child
can be kept healthy, strong and cheerful by giving it occasional doses of
True's PIN WORM Elixir
It not only removes worms, but guards against them, and is a perfect tonic and blood purifier. It is the only purely vegetable vermifuge. No harm can be done by its use. The most delicate child can take it. At drug stores 25 cents. Bottle free. Send for it. DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

HOTEL PALM,
22-24-26 Penhallow St.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

European Plan.
Modern, Up-to-Date, Remodeled.

NEWLY FURNISHED WITH
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC
BELLS, HEATED ROOMS.

Special Rates by the Week.

HARRY A. TITUS, PROP.
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J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO

Reading and Wilkesboro Coals

Best Preparation Obtainable

In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have been used for generations, and their direct aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general tonic. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The Family Bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply of the same. All druggists sell it.

MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Ripans for indigestion, constipation, biliousness, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. Sold by Druggists. Sent in plain wrapper, by express, registered, and guaranteed on demand.

GREAT STRIKE ON

Lowell Mills Practically
Cease Operations.

City Is Very Quiet, With No
Sign Of Disturbance.

Unattached Employes Hasten To Carl
Their Lot With The Union.

Lowell, Mass., March 30.—For the first time in many years on a working day the bells on the great cotton mills in this city were silent this morning and the streets, usually marked by the hurry and bustle of thousands of operatives on their way to work, were still and almost deserted.

Absolute quiet prevailed in the section occupied by the cotton factories this forenoon.

No demonstration of any sort occurred and the period of inactivity, the duration of which cannot definitely be predicted, began without a notable incident, save perhaps the fact that a few men and women who had started to finish up some work in the cloth rooms of one or two of the mills were turned back by committees from the labor unions.

Of the seven corporations which are shut down, four had practically no help working today. At the Merrimack and at the Hamilton plants the print works were not closed. These departments are not directly involved in the contest over wages.

The Merrimack works will finish what they have at once. The Hamilton mill will pass the next week or two in taking account of stock and then finish up the goods on hand.

At the Lawrence mills, the hosiery department was in operation, the union having decided that the knitters there should be considered neutral.

The office forces at the several mills were at work as usual. Nothing could be learned as to whether this class of employes would be affected by the conditions now prevailing.

At the Massachusetts mills the engineer and a small force of men were taking down the engine and taking such other steps as were considered necessary to prevent damage to the machinery. The same method will be adopted by most of the other mills and some of them, it is understood, will improve the time during suspension of operations to make necessary repairs.

More than a dozen meetings were scheduled to be held at various places about the city, but they did not furnish all of the business. By far greater activity was required in taking care of the different places of organization. The Greeks especially, who last week were averse to joining the union, now are flocking to headquarters faster than they can be accommodated. They will have a separate organization as will also the Portuguese help. Besides these classes of employes many others hastened to join the union today.

IT IS ENDED.

Judge Murphy Announces Burdick Inquest Formally Closed.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 30.—The Burdick inquest was resumed by Judge Murphy at police headquarters today. Only two witnesses, Alexander J. Quinn, bartender, and F. G. H. King, cashier at the Hotel Roland, New York, were examined.

"We will close the Burdick case today," said Judge Murphy, "and owing to the absence of some of the witnesses from the city the Pennell inquest will be held at a time to be announced later. The witnesses who have been subpoenaed in the Pennell inquest are excused until further notice. My statement in regard to the Burdick inquest will be handed out here tomorrow."

The first witness called in the Burdick inquest was bartender Alexander J. Quinn.

He stated that he made Arthur R. Pennell's acquaintance at the Hotel Roland in December and continued: "Mr. Pennell had several drinks. He gave me his card. During the conversation Pennell said: 'You do not know what is passing through my mind, boys; there is one man I could kill now, even if I hanged for it.'"

Mr. King said: "After having a few drinks Mr. Pennell said: 'There is one man I could kill although I might swing for it.' After having another drink I proposed a toast which was responded to by Mr. Pennell. I



DAMMERS
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

ONE DAY ONLY!

SATURDAY, APRIL 4,

Parlors of the Kearsarge House, Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours From 9:30 A. M. Until 5 P. M.
SOLID GOLD GLASSES WORTH \$8.50 FOR \$2.00.

14K. GOLD FILLED GLASSES WORTH \$5.00 FOR \$1.00

I shall have with me my frame-maker, who will take accurate measurements of your face and every frame will be made especially for you. This offer includes examination and the frame fitting service without extra charge. When I say "examine eyes free," I mean a thorough and accurate examination of each eye separately, and satisfaction guaranteed.

BAD EYESIGHT SYMPTOMS.

If you are troubled with headache, or your vision blurs, if you see double objects, if you are nervous and forgetful, you should be sure to call and have your eyes thoroughly and accurately examined.

No matter how much your vision is impaired, or how many oculists and opticians have given your case up, I will guarantee to improve your vision, provided there is any vision left. Astigmatism and all errors of refraction scientifically corrected.

WATCH YOUR CHILDREN.

If they complain of headache, if they squint, if they are behind in their learning. There are a great many children today who are censured for being behind in their studies when the fault in many cases is the eyesight. If your children complain of the above symptoms, be sure and bring them in and have their eyes thoroughly and accurately examined. IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

DO NOT FORGET THE DAY AND DATE.

EDWARD E. DAMMERS CO.,

America's best known Eyesight Specialists of 169 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

think he said: "Here's to death."

Mr. King identified a picture of Pennell and Judge Murphy declared the inquest ended.

AUDIENCE OBJECTED.

Performance of McFadden's Row of Flats Provokes A Riot.

Philadelphia, March 30.—A riot was precipitated in the Peoples' theatre tonight by the performance of McFadden's Row of Flats, which provoked the anger of a throng of Irish Americans. Eighteen men were arrested and held without bail, charged with inciting to riot.

The disturbance occurred in the first act, while one of the actors was reciting "Mr. Dooley." He was greeted by a shower of eggs and one man in the audience discharged a pistol.

There was at once a dash for the exit and in the struggle to escape from the building several women and children were trampled upon.

THEY ARE HOPEFUL.

New Haven Railroad Employes Think Trouble Will Soon End.

New Haven, Conn., March 30.—The conference between the officials and the representatives of the employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad ended tonight at 6:20.

Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Firemen said that agreements had been reached on all questions except that of wages and he expressed the hope that after the officials had considered this matter, as they will do tomorrow, everything would be adjusted satisfactorily.

The officials made no statement.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Shaw Will Look Into Charges Against Federal Officers.

Chicago, March 30.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will make a personal investigation of the charges of incompetency and lax performance of duties made against certain federal officers stationed at Chicago. He arrived here today and had several private conferences, but refused to make public anything that he had learned.

IN A "RED DEMON."

Manchester Automobilist Pays A Fine In Police Court For Fast Riding.

Manchester, N. H., March 30.—The Manchester police had their first automobile case this morning when Wilbur Y. Hadlock, a west side bicycle maker, was summoned into

court on a charge of "riding faster than five miles an hour." Policeman Heman testified that Mr. Hadlock was out in a "red demon" machine Sunday evening, and was riding up and down the main street of the city, at a speed varying from ten to fifteen miles an hour. Mr. Hadlock explained that he was simply demonstrating a machine for another man, that he was taking extraordinary precautions against frightening horses and that his speed was much less than what the officer stated. Judge Heath found him guilty and fined him \$5.00 and costs.

Special interest attaches to this case in view of the opposition to automobiles on New Hampshire roads that has resulted in legislation being enacted against fast running. This is said to be the first step of a crusade against automobilists.

FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

"Red" Jackson Dies At His Home In Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., March 30.—Gen. William H. Jackson, a noted Confederate cavalry leader in the Civil war, better known as "Red" Jackson, died at his home near here this afternoon.

He was at one time in command of the Forest division of the Texas brigade.

CUT HER THROAT.

Forrest McCord Kills A Young Woman And Ends His Own Life.

Chillicothe, O., March 30.—Forrest McCord, a barber living at Bourneville, today killed Charity Stortz, aged twenty, by cutting her throat from ear to ear, after which he slashed his own in a similar manner.

The deed was done in the girl's home.

MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

Greek Official Thinks The Premier Slighted Him.

Athens, March 30.—The minister of war has resigned. His reason for the action is that the premier refused to support his army reform plans.

DIED.

Dinwiddie. In San Francisco, Cal., March 21, John Langdon Dinwiddie, a native of New Hampshire, aged eighty-nine years, six months and twenty-one days.

Many Portsmouth people are visiting in Boston and vicinity this week.

BE CRITICISERS

This German Does Not Like
The American Navy.

Thanks Our Fleet Would Be
Easy For Kaiser's Ships.

Do Not Forget Officer Is Served & Will
Admiral Dewey's Explanation.

Berlin, March 30.—The foreign office here is fully satisfied with the explanation of Admiral Dewey, made to President Roosevelt, regarding the interview with the admiral which appeared recently in a Newark, N. J. paper, in which the German navy and the German emperor were mentioned.

No communications on the subject have passed between the foreign office and the government at Washington, because the German officials were confident that, if Admiral Dewey were correctly reported, the government of the United States would do everything in its power to adjust the matter, without any reminder from Berlin.

Count Von Reventlow in the Tageblatt today compares the German and American navies. He says:

"The German first squadron is homogeneous and always ready for instant service. It could easily smash Admiral Dewey's heterogeneous assemblage, without a single modern armed cruiser."

The count regards the American maneuvers as generally childish, saying that they "always result in the defeat of the hostile fleet, giving the naval commander a large measure of newspaper glory."

The count referred to the poor marksmanship of the West Indian fleet and said that it was due to insufficient complements of officers and men and to the low morale of the latter, as indicated by the large number of desertions.

The count believes that the United States will one day have a fine fleet, but insists that it has not one now.

MANY ARRESTS.

Six Waterville Strikers Taken Into Custody By The Police.

Waterville, Conn., March 30.—Five of the striking motormen and conductors of the Connecticut Railroad and Lighting company were arrested today while the strikers were having their usual morning meeting, on the charge of assault with intent to kill. They are accused of having been concerned in the attack on a trolley car on the Waterville line on Feb. 26, when one of the non-union employes of the company was beaten into insensibility and left lying on the rails in the track of an approaching car. The arrested men are Harry W. Warren, Clifford Vandemark, David C. Marsh, Edward B. Winnegar and John McGuire. They were locked up without bail, pending a hearing.

Later another of the strikers, William Vandemark, a brother of Clifford, was also arrested, and it was reported that the police had other arrests in view. Specifically, the warrants against the men charge them with assault on William T. Merner and George Morrisette, with intent to kill.

It has been understood that the detectives engaged in the search for the murderers of Policeman Paul Mendelsohn, who was killed in an attack on a car at Forest Park on the night of March 8, have lately secured important clues. Whether the police think the arrests today will have any bearing on the solution of the murder mystery is not given out.

MISLEADING REPORT.

A few days ago an item went the rounds of the papers to the effect that lobsters were selling in Portland for thirteen cents a pound. This, it appears, was due to the appearance of a lobster smack in that port for the purpose of doing an independent business. As a result the local dealers put down their prices for a day or two in the hopes of running him out. This, however, was a purely local condition. The Journal was shown quotations on lobsters from three wholesale fish men, Saturday, two of them in Portland and one in Rockland, in which the prices ran from seventeen to twenty cents. As retailers must also live and pay rent it is evident that prices throughout the state will be considerably higher

than those temporarily established in Portland for the purpose of running out competition.—Kennebec Journal.

OBITUARY.

Addison Lawry.

Addison Lawry, a well known and highly esteemed resident of Kittery Point, died at his home on Sunday, aged fifty-nine years. The funeral will be held at two o'clock (Tuesday) afternoon, from the Free Will Baptist church in that village. Mr. Lawry was unmarried and is survived by a sister, with whom he lived, and one brother.

John Langdon Dinwiddie.

The death occurred in San Francisco, Cal., on March 21, of John Langdon Dinwiddie, a former resident of this city. He was born in Portsmouth, August 21, 1813, and his age therefore, was eighty-nine years, six months and twenty-one days. He had a large number of friends here and though long absent was always held in the highest esteem. The news of his death will bring sincere grief to many of the older people of Portsmouth.

CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION.

There has been heard considerable speculation as to when the liquor law which the governor signed last Friday goes into effect. The general law provides that every act passed shall take effect on the 15th day of April following, unless a different time be therein stated. There is no such time stated in the bill. It makes it lawful to engage in the traffic in liquor, "from and after the third Tuesday in May, 1904," and it requires the governor, "within ten days from the passage of this act," to appoint the commission. It is stated that the commissions issued to these appointees bear date of last Friday, and there is need that they enter upon their duties at the earliest possible date, but it is possible that a strict construction does not permit the law to go into effect for a couple of weeks yet.

In six weeks the elections will be held throughout the state, and one week later licenses can go into vogue. It can easily be seen that there is a large amount of work of preparation; there is not only the working out of all the administrative details, but the getting in readiness all the different kinds of blanks which will enable the considerable rush of business at the outset to be promptly met.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 2 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

ATTRACTIVE SIGNS.

Silas Peirce and company, Ltd., wholesale grocers of Boston, have placed magnificent signs on their extensive branch store on Green street, this city, which greatly add to its attractiveness.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.



Notice.

At a meeting of the Committee acting under the Joint Resolution passed by the City Councils August 12th, last, in relation to the erection of an equestrian bronze statue of the late Major Gen. Fitz-John Porter, U. S. A., held in the Aldermanic Chamber on Friday evening, March 27th, it was

Voted: that a public hearing of the citizens of Portsmouth upon the question of the location of the above-named equestrian statue be assigned for Tuesday evening next, March 31st, at the city hall, at which place this committee will be in session, from 7:30 to 9:00 o'clock.

Attest:
JAMES RINDCE STANWOOD,
Secretary of the Committee.
Portsmouth, N. H., March 28, 1903.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

THE
NORTH WESTERN
LINE

\$33.00
TO THE
Pacific Coast
from Chicago daily, February 15 to April 30.
Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions in
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
Only \$6.00 double berth. Choice of routes. Dining cars,
meals a la carte. The only double-track railway between
Chicago and the Missouri River. The direct route.
Fast time. Splendid service. Three trains a day to
**San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Portland**

UNION
PACIFIC
OVERLAND
WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

W. E. Paul
RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

Professional Cards.

C. D. ECKMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOM, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours:
12:30 to 1:30 P. M. and 7:30 to 9:00 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Commercial St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel H. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

AND

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residences, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

AND

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Oyster street will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

ARE YOU SATISFIED?
If Not, What Better Proof Can
Portsmouth Residents Ask For?

This is the statement of a Portsmouth citizen.
The testimony of a neighbor.
You can readily investigate it.
The proof should convince you.
Mr. Samuel White, of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor of the B. & M. R. R., says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years; at first there were pains and aches in the small of my back; then annoyances from the kidney secretions set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills that they might help me and I procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidneys right away. The urinary difficulty was the first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably without experiencing that jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

200 Barrels of the above Cement Just
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other
Public Works.

And has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Unanimous approval of the
Persons wanting cement should not be
served. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN E. ROUGEON

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

Women as Investors Of Money

ONE of the leading brokers of the United States recently made the rule that his firm should do no more business with women personally. For years he had an office for lady customers, where they had met to buy and sell stocks and watch the money market. They had undoubtedly enriched the brokerage by many thousands of dollars, but because one woman brought suit against him when she met with losses he shut down her office on an order of a man had sued the broker on account of losses in the market, nothing would have been thought of it. Business would have gone on as usual. But one woman proved herself a fool; therefore in the mind of this person, masculine reason all women are fools.

Women who have small or large sums of money to invest may learn from the above case the important lesson that when they meet with losses they must bear them "like a man" and not whine or go into hysterics. To meet adverse fate of all kinds with courage and composure is the first step toward success of any kind.

Having decided that she will bear losses without squealing, the next consideration in the successful investment of money by a woman is to beware with perfect horror of getting rich quick schemes. In a big city one lately collapsed that had defrauded scores of blinded women of all the money they had, some of it got by years of painful toil and shuffling. When the end came and the concoctors of the plot were arrested, it took half a dozen policemen to hold the cheated women in order, and then it was not done any too well. The unfortunate victims tried to do bodily violence to the rascals. "Just let us get at them!" they shouted. They crowded, they walked over each other, they shook their fists and screamed, and one or two tumbled over in as pretty a make believe feminine faint as you ever saw. Whatever you do, never do that. Don't be a fool.

Here is another don't—never lend any money for sentimental reasons to brother, uncle, friend or great-grandfather. You will be almost dead sure to rue it. Not long ago a widow with some money met a sweetheart of her youth. He appeared to be engaged in magnificent money getting schemes. He seemed to be more than ever devoted to her. He got \$20,000 cash



collapsing of his great quick scheme out of her "investment." He swindled her as cleanly as even a woman's nearest friend or old sweetheart can do, and that is saying much. Now the woman has actually to do without proper food and lodging. Forget not this: Business is business. Never associate it with sentiment. If you do, it will be to your sorrow.

Once more: Never trust your capital to an agent who is going to take it for away and "invest" it in ways that will bring you in a million dollars a minute. New mining regions are full of these so-called agents who are spending money like water and reveling in dissipation on the money that has been put into their hands by small owners to be invested. If those who have given them the money could see them sporting on it, the deluded investors would be cured for good and all.

Where then shall women trust their money? To begin, let them learn to save money. She who can spare only \$5 may put it into a savings bank and get 3 1/2 to 4 per cent on it. A reliable savings bank is certainly one of the best places for the deposit of small sums. As these get larger there are state, city and county bonds, which are in nearly all cases to be depended on.

The absolutely best thing, however, for a woman to do is to learn business and investment methods for herself, learn them thoroughly, then set in on her own account. Lucia E. Blount, a shrewd and successful money investor, says: "Business ability is not a question of sex, but of training and opportunity. I believe there are hundreds of women who could make money wisely if they would only set themselves to learn, just as their brothers do." Why not?

KATE SHARP.

LADY LABOR CONTRACTOR Mrs. Atwood and Her Success in a New Field.

One woman to evidence great capacity in a wide field hitherto untraveled by her sex is Mrs. S. J. Atwood of Denver. Seventeen years ago Mrs. Atwood was a little widow with a baby, a father and mother and herself to support. The only legacy her husband left was a good root one of debts.

Her husband had busied himself at being an employment agent, contracting for the labor of men on railways, roads and various construction works. He had made a poor showing at the



SHIPPING MEN BY THE TRAINLOAD.

business. Mrs. Atwood, however, knew something of it and resolved to continue it and make it successful. The husband apparently had not known what he was about. His widow did know.

She opened a small office in Denver and let it be known that she would supply men laborers wherever they were wanted. At once her business struck root and grew. Soon it became so large that she had not always time to eat or sleep, but had to attend to that part of her existence when she could and where. She herself accompanied her laborers to their destination and saw that their contracts were properly executed. This led to her making railway journeys east, west, north and south. Ever long she found herself shipping laborers by the trainload.

In this occupation Mrs. Atwood struck her gait, and she has kept to it ever since. Meantime the child that was a baby when Mrs. Atwood opened her first little office became a young lady, eighteen years old. She had grown to womanhood in the midst of her mother's business and seemed to understand it without specially learning it. She, too, has what in her mother seems a natural influence over men and can control and direct them. Suppose Mrs. Atwood receives a telegram for 200 men to work on a railroad 500 miles away. She gathers her men, and if business calls her elsewhere, so it is not convenient for her to deliver the goods—that is, the men—at their destination, she sends this eighteen-year-old girl as director and guide of the 200 laborers while they are on the train. Mrs. Atwood declares that this young daughter is the only woman besides herself in the world whom she would trust to conduct a trainload of men from New York to San Francisco.

The woman employment contractor's scheme has broadened out till it takes in the width of the continent. With headquarters at Denver she has branch offices in six cities. On one of the leading northwestern roads all the laborers are employed through Mrs. Atwood, who also manages their boarding trains and living arrangements. Her employment agency is the most extensive one in the world, yet she herself is a small, delicate looking woman physically.

Mentally, however, she seems to have trained herself according to the noble ideal of the ancient Stoics, who taught their disciples to say in the face of discomfort and suffering of what nature soever, "It is nothing. It will pass."

She says of herself: "I have schooled myself to endure whatever comes to me and to adapt myself to any situation. It is nothing to me to go eighteen to twenty hours without sleep. I have been nine days without removing my clothing, except for the purpose of taking off soiled garments and putting on clean ones. I can endure long spells of fasting without inconvenience."

Does it seem wonderful that a mere woman can endure so much? Yet it is no more than nearly all women—mothers, that is—have been equal to since the world began. They have watched day and night beside their children, have gone without food, sleep or rest many days at a time in their homes, and nobody thought they were doing anything uncommon.

In the region in which she operates Mrs. Atwood is called the "hobo catcher" because many of the men on her list are tramps at times. She finds these not so black as they are painted, and she is eminently successful in dealing with them. She is a philosopher too. She says, "Each of us has a groove, and if mine is catching hoboes I would better stick to it."

Another of her sayings to be commended to women in particular is, "It is no undertaking at all to handle men in the plural number, but in the singular he is absolutely formidable."

MARY EDITH DAY.

In the Domain of the New Woman

MEN are desperately put to it sometimes to give plausible reasons for endeavoring to hold all the money and the power in their own hands. If they would come out square and say, "We've got the power, and we mean to keep it," one could have some respect for their honesty at least. But when a very board of education gives among its reasons for steadily discriminating against women in the distribution of the higher and better paid places for teachers that women are unwilling to serve under women principals and superintendents this may be considered a little too much. Plainly, as a general statement, it is not true. If there ever was a time when women had this remarkable jealousy of one another, that time is happily gone by. Women now know that the advancement and happiness of each depend upon all of them standing together as one. "I looked and saw that all the women held one another by the hand," says Olive Schreiner in one of her marvelous mystical "dreams." With here and there a lone, blighted exception, women are standing together. They know that womanly sympathy, help and friendship are priceless to women themselves. Wherefore all women of heart and brain rejoice every time one of their sex is advanced to a post of honor and emolument. Each knows that in such a case her own chance for promotion and better pay in every field is by so much bettered. Women teachers gladly serve under women superintendents and principals. They know that thereby they are upholding the banner of the splendid advancing army of womanhood, that army which shall draw all the world after it into the kingdom of peace and justice. Beside one of the glorious Brunchildes of this coming army the petty, spiteful woman who opposes the promotion of a single one of her own sex becomes a hideous black dwarf.

Beautiful garments were meant originally to adorn the body, but in all cases to be secondary to the body's own beauty. Many women appear to have lost sight of the original intention and to regard clothes themselves as the end instead of merely the means. So long as they have the clothes, overlastingly the clothes, they apparently consider that any sort of an old body will do to hang these on. It is the worst mistake that even a woman can make.

"I wonder," said the absentminded professor, "what is the reason women don't marry nowadays?" "They don't have to," promptly responded the girl bachelor.

The more splendid and beautiful clothing there is piled upon an ugly, ungraceful body the more hideous it looks by contrast. If women cared less for elaborate clothes and more for beautiful bodies to hang them on, the human race would rapidly grow to ward perfection. Every woman not positively deformed can make her body beautiful and graceful by industriously and perseveringly using means within the reach of all. Natural and hygienic physical culture is the means. American women are born queens, and they ought to look it.

Do something. Be of the noble army of those who do things.

Women sometimes call themselves "critical" when they are only fault finding. There is a difference between the critical faculty and the fault finding one.

Now go outdoors. Get the sun and rain in your face, the wind in your hair.

A young wife lately tried to commit suicide because for the first time her husband stayed out late one evening. Never mind, young woman. Just stay in the flesh five years longer, and then you won't mind it. There are wives who feel like committing suicide because their husbands do stay at home nights.

Many American young women are studying Egyptian and Babylonian hieroglyphs with the view of becoming professional translators of these. Professor Hilprecht considers that here women will find an attractive and lucrative occupation. In America in various museums are over 150,000 hieroglyph bricks waiting to be read. Professor Petrie's chief assistant is a lady, Miss M. A. Murray, who is now in Egypt with him, making excavations. Miss Murray has written and published a hieroglyph primer, showing how the glyphs may be read.

Mrs. John Mitchell Clark, a musician and musical composer of New York, has invented for the piano a sounding board which adds greatly to the sweetness and resonance of this instrument. It is attached to the piano lid.

Following the new woman trend of today, a number of ladies in Alabama have established a company of their own for the purpose of drilling for oil in the Tennessee valley. The president of the new company is an Englishwoman, Mrs. P. Collins, the sister of Sir Marcus Samuel. All the officers of the corporation are women. The secretary and general manager is Mrs. Ray Nelson of New Decatur, Ala. All the ladies actively engaged in the enterprise are women of means. The company is capitalized at \$2,000,000.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

BLACK NET GOWNS.

How They Are Made—Other Fashion Notes.

Some of the most elegant gowns are made of plain black net, and this is trimmed in various ways. One of the most effective styles of developing this material, in its if so insignificant, into beautiful gowns is to overlay it with delicate or silk stars or crosses and then trim the skirt, disregarding the stars and their positions, with narrow lines of black satin ribbon in the narrowest width or black velvet ribbon, with bands of black chintilly insertion around, arranged to form a certain design. Sometimes it is done to represent leadings to a simulated dounce, and again it is simply set around and around. Again it may be put on in horizontal or perpendicular lines, but, however it is applied, it is handsome. The decision as to how the lines of lace should be applied should be made with due consideration of the height and figure of the wearer. The pointed effect as shown in the illustration comes nearest to fitting all figures, even the unduly stout one.

Black net gowns should be worn over a black taffeta slip, but if one wishes to do so any color preferred may be adopted. The waist for a gown of this description is generally made in full blouse form, and it may be high or quite low on the neck and shoulders. So many afternoon dresses are made of lace in whole or in part that this one would serve for a guide to all, with such differences as each individual case might require. For day wear the sleeves may be in the bishop form and as ornate as wished.

The beautiful grenadines of this season are trimmed so lavishly with lace that they might almost be called lace. There are sets of bolero, stock, deep cuffs and skirt trimmings, besides many distinct motifs, as the separate pieces are called, and these are applied as taste dictates. What we did before this very useful fashion came in vogue I do not know; but, according to all present signs, it is here to stay. I may add in passing that every kind of lace is seen—yak, mohair, silk, guipure and cotton and linen as a matter of course. And this does not take into account the new mercerized silk laces, which are made wide and narrow, with straight edges of application on the different garments. Some of the castle braids of this wood fiber silk are made so fine and open that they bedeck half the handsomest costumes. They are called Russian silk lace. The effect of bands of this lace over the ever beautiful china grape gowns is indescribably rich, and it has the merit of novelty, for it is now.

The new deep pelerines and capes and the long stole collars of the heavy yak or renaissance lace are much sought for, and they may even displace the fluffy boas of chiffon. These are so very becoming that it is a pity to allow even the lace pelerines to take their places.

For skirts for everyday wear at home or in the street mohair in one of its



BLACK NET GOWN.

many varieties is the favorite. Never have we had such a rage for mohair. An extended description of the varieties of designs in this fabric would be profitless and impossible, but we may note the black china crappe, half silk and half wool and all silk, the cologne and the volles. These are silk and fine wool mixed and very soft, lustrous and beautiful, and also some of the newest of the all wool blacks, such as corolla, natte, corvette, rosele and veiling. Roxane is wool and mohair, and there are some handsome stuffs of silk and mohair. All these and many more are all black. In fact, nearly nine-tenths of the street skirts are black except in tailor costumes. Twine cloths, nub cloths, serges, etamines, twilled and smooth faced broadcloths and German prunella are among the black goods offered for skirts to wear with the waists above mentioned. All of these are produced in colors, but good taste would dictate black.

But, if black is best form in the wools and mixtures, there is no dearth of colored silks. There are many of the old favorites and some new ones in the list, such as taffeta, peau de sole, peau de cygne and mohair velour. The colored silks embrace all those mentioned, besides liberty, sole de crepe and polka dotted satin liberty foulards. Lunettes are shown in great variety, many designs being in small checks and stripes. The satin foulards are figured, pongee, plain and richly embroidered or planned to be decorated with lace, is among the best of the summer silks. The checks are very stylish, particularly the tiny pinhead checks, which were always very Frenchy.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

The Easter of the Present Time

EASTER is hardly more than a name compared to what it used to be," sighed the woman who was fond of recalling the past.

"Well, all I know is that it's the end of Lent and mortifying the flesh and that sort of thing," remarked the girl of the party.

"What's that? Mortifying the flesh?" queried her brother. "A nice lot of mortifying you society buds have been doing at Palm Beach and Aiken!"

"The truth of the matter," put in the young matron, "is that Lent has practically gone out of style, and that means, of course, Easter also."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that! Think of the lovely church services—and—"



POTTED PLANTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

the florists' windows and the candy shops and the church parade?"

"There I have you. There isn't any more church parade. When you are in New York, go up on Fifth avenue Easter morning and you'll see the smart people dressed exactly as they are every other Sunday. Time was when there was a wild scramble to get into new clothes on Easter day. No matter how inappropriate the clothes or how inclement the weather, the two had to go together willy nilly. Airy creations of tulle enveloped necks that yearned for furs, and openwork straw tilted itself coquettishly over noses blue with the raw wind. To wear one's winter clothes, one's felt hat above all, was a disgrace almost beyond expression. Mothers slaved that their daughters might have an Easter outfit; girls worked, stitched away patiently into the wee small hours of holy week and even denied themselves necessary things that they might dazzle their neighbors and rivals on Easter day. From Grand street to Fifth avenue the craze was the same. 'Thank the Lord, that is over! If it's warm on Easter day, you see straw hats and silk gowns. If it's warm before Easter, you see the same hats and gowns. On the other hand, if it's cool on Easter day, for a fortnight after Easter you will see heavy garments. We are no longer swayed by a certain day.'"

"But you can't put the florists out of style!"

"No; they have remained over from the old Easter. People don't send the ridiculous and useless Easter gifts they used to. Instead they give a pot of blossoming plants or a little bunch of cut spring flowers just to herald the coming of the spring. These floral gifts are more elaborate this year than ever, by the way, and it's quite a fad to send with the flowers an odd vase, into which the stems are slipped. For instance, a bunch of violets should be placed in a little copper bowl of the sort displayed in the florists' windows, orchids should rest in a dainty holder of opalescent glass, etc. Even the simplest pot of spiraea which goes out wrapped in pink and white tissue paper, plaited after the fashion of a dancer's skirts and tied with a big bow of ribbon. And, speaking of spiraea, I want to say that one kind hearted rich woman sent a thousand pots of these pretty white blossoms to the sick people in the hospitals last year, which shows that we still do have an Easter feeling, but it's a sensible one instead of a silly, extravagant one!"

"And the children's Easter?"

"Oh, that's always with us—the wonderful sugar eggs, with a peephole through which one can catch glimpses of fairyland; the rabbits, the wee chicks, and, above all, the wonderful eggs so popular for children's parties! These are covered with artificial flowers and open by means of a spring, disclosing as many smaller eggs as there are little guests present, each small egg being filled with candy. Take it all in all, I think the children get the best of Easter, just as they do, for that matter, with every holiday throughout the year."

MAUD ROBINSON.

New Waists.

So many of the separate waists are and will be made of some soft and pliable stuff and overlaid with heavy lace of one kind or other that they require a special relay of skirts if one is to wear them. These skirts are to be mostly black, and there is variety enough in the materials offered to please any one.

EGG Dishes. And How They Should Be Prepared For Easter.

Salad Eggs.—By using eggshells as molds many table delicacies may be given an Easter coloring, or, rather let us say, Easter contour. Croquettes made of any kind of powdered meat may be baked in shells. Always put a little water in the pan holding the shells to prevent burning. To make salad eggs select fresh eggs with firm shells and make a small opening in one end of each. With a small spoon stir up the contents of each, pouring out a very little. Have minced ham at hand and put some of it, with a little salt, pepper and a very little mustard, into the egg, adding a drop of vinegar. After thoroughly mixing each egg place them, open end up, in a pan so tightly together that they will hold each other up firmly. Choose a pan just large enough to hold every egg, or a cup may be placed in the center to fill up if necessary. Pour water in around the eggs and boil them until thoroughly hard. Remove the shells carefully.

Cake Eggs and Jelly Eggs.—You may bake any kind of cake dough in shells, leaving space for "rising," and you can roll the cake eggs in frosting afterward. Wine and lemon jelly hardens perfectly in eggshells. Coconut kisses and candied fruit juices also harden well. The red homemade canned cherries are very satisfactory made into Easter egg bonbons as follows: Strain the cherries out of the juice and boil the juice until it "candies," using extra sugar as needed. Add the cherries to the candied juice. Harden in small shells. These cherry bonbons are very attractive and delicious.

A Delicious Easter Omelet.—Boil some fresh calves' brains until done. When cold, chop them fine, adding pepper, salt, chine and suet butter, together with a few mushrooms. Make an omelet of three fresh eggs, stirring in the above preparations, and serve hot.

AN ART NOUVEAU BEDROOM

Odd Effects in Decoration Are Greatly Sought For Nowadays.

The order the room the better it seems to answer the requirements of the up to date home. The accompanying illustration shows an art nouveau bedroom which is one of the latest examples of this style.

The walls are of whitewood paneling, and there is a wide frieze of greenish character. The carpet is plain



GREEN AND WHITE.

green and the furniture mahogany. Notice especially the quaint little settle upholstered in green which is a fixture in the wall close to the fireplace. The latter is of green enamel and copper. The washstand is likewise of green enamel, and it has a medicine closet with green glass panes.

The windows are made up of tiny panes of glass, and the curtains are of green and old rose taffeta cretonne.

R. DE LA BAUME.

Tailor Finished Waists.

Even the cotton as well as the heavy linens are made into tailor finished waists. Among the best of the season's values for these are silk and cotton chevots, linen canvas, crash, plique and linen mesh. All these are heavy and thick, and they will take any kind of ornamentation from lace to braid. Some of the waists, notably the pliques and the heavy but plain linen, like the butcher linens, are elegantly and tastefully trimmed with narrow black soutache in fancy designs. Some others are trimmed in lighter manner, and it is difficult to say which kind is the more desirable.

Return of the Bonnet.

Bonnets are in! After such a long and undeserved banishment bonnets are suddenly blossoming out, and they are certainly beautiful, and they will take the place of the exaggerated picture hat so long in evidence. Flowers, ribbon and lace, with an occasional feather, are the materials used now, as ever, to make bonnets, but there is a new twist somewhere or somehow that gives the bonnets of today a new look. They have strings of ribbon to tie under the chin. These are becoming to elderly women.

The Child Labor Evil.

What conditions are with regard to child labor in some of the states of this Union may be gathered from the fact that the Virginia legislature has found it necessary to pass a law forbidding the employment in factories of children under twelve.

END OF PROTECTION.

HOW IT WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT
IF IT COMES AT ALL.

Reciprocity in competitive products would inevitably lead to the downfall of the system of protecting labor and industry.

In contending that reciprocity in competitive products is the right policy for the United States to adopt the Des Moines Register and Leader, a Republican newspaper, exhibits a "progressive" tendency far in advance of the general mass of Republican writers and speakers. At its present rate of "progress" it will soon land squarely in the free trade camp. It can land nowhere else, for once the system of protection begins to be abrogated in spots through special trade arrangements whereunder foreigners are encouraged to undersell American products in the American market protection as a national and uniform policy must cease to exist.

Reciprocity in competitive products is the beginning of the end of protection. That is why such reciprocity is opposed by the American Protective Tariff league. For the same reason the best Republican thought of the country opposes it. Outside of a few special localities which clamor for free trade in the things they have to buy, but insist upon protection for the things they have to sell—outside of Iowa and certain parts of New England, where some people foolishly imagine that they can have free coal, free iron ore, free wool, free hides, etc., while at the same time retaining tariff protection on their finished products—generally speaking, we say, there is no sentiment among Republicans for reciprocity in competitive products. If therefore the Tariff league is in line with Republican thought on this question, is it not doing a good work for Republicanism and protectionism in endeavoring to point out the dangers and disadvantages of reciprocity in competitive products? The Des Moines Register and Leader, however, thinks otherwise.

"The Protective Tariff league and the American Economist in their opposition to Cuban reciprocity have done more to weaken the hold which the protective policy has upon the American people and to give color to the suspicion, which Democratic free traders are always ingeniously encouraging, that perhaps after all the policy is dictated more by selfish interests than any other two agencies that have been engaged in the recent discussion. Reciprocity may not prove to be all that James G. Blaine pictured it, but reciprocity is firmly enough established in the confidence of the friends of protection that the man who opposes it is aiming the most effective blow at the whole American system that he is capable of."

It is easy to say that protection is a policy "dictated by selfish interests." Free traders have said it many times. In fact, it is about all they can say. It seems to be by some people considered a crime to stand hard and fast for an economic system that invites the investment of capital and insures the employment of labor. Altruists of the Cobden school of superior thought see only selfishness in such a system. The Register and Leader appears to share this view. It is concerned lest too much zeal for the preservation of protection as the American policy should work the downfall of that policy. We think the apprehension is unfounded. When protection falls, it will fall through the treachery of professed friends and not through the fidelity of true friends.

Won't Have "Calamity" Issue.
General business calamity is the only thing that will afford the Democrats a chance to win, according to the word of one of the most experienced and clear headed of the country's Democrats, ex-Senator Vest, and neither that statesman nor anybody else whose opinion on the subject is worth anything sees calamity in the immediate future. It is clear to business men throughout the country that the financial adversity is not in sight which would be necessary to give any chance of success to the Democrats. Neither is the harmony in sight without which that party cannot make even as strong a canvass as it did in 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Free Trade in Theory, Bad in Practice.
Free trade is best defined in the language of the Richmond Times in 1884. Referring to state rights, that paper remarked that "in theory they are beautiful and true, but defective in practice." Some people learn by studying a question to a logical conclusion, and there are others who will not learn an economic lesson when it is demonstrated practically by free soup stands.—Sheffield (Ala.) Reeper.

Mr. Cleveland's Consolation.
In speaking of Henry Ward Beecher Mr. Cleveland says that "when he felt the cruel stings of man's ingratitude and malice he serenely looked toward his Heavenly Father's face and kept within the comforting light of a pure conscience." If Mr. Cleveland applies the same principles to his political relations, he has at least a pious consolation.

Tillman's Holdup.
Democratic newspapers complaining of the amount appropriated by congress should not forget that the Tillman holdup in the last few hours made it larger than it otherwise would have been.—Philadelphia Press.

The Dead Issue.
The Stanton Register says the Republicans are afraid to discuss the silver question. Now, wouldn't that cork you? Show us the fanatic that has dared to mention it in the past four years.—Pierce Oall.

AMERICAN BOOKS.

Our Experts Continue to Increase in Spite of the Tariff.

Many have wondered why the free trade papers of the last few weeks contained so many protests against the tariff on books, "a duty on that intellectual commerce which most intelligent men would like to see as free as practicable." The following figures show great cause for free trade alarm: Our exports of books, etc., in 1899 were valued at \$2,700,000, and for last year they were \$4,364,000. On the other hand, the value of our imports for 1899 was less than \$1,500,000 and for 1902 \$1,750,000. In other words, our imports increased by about 17 per cent, and our exports by nearly 150 per cent, or, while in 1899 our exports were not twice our imports, they are now more than two and a half times our imports. Whether the book trust, that some of our larger retail stores have tried to break, is as a trust guilty of selling books to foreigners cheaper than to Americans we do not know personally, and they advertise too much to allow our free trade contemporaries to tell us, but we do know that any one can buy a Harper's or other 35 cent magazine in London for 18 cents, "a shilling (the standard price), with threepence off."

The gain to American labor, materials and profits of over four and a third million dollars paid by foreigners in one year makes most of the men who know they are intelligent because they have read that only free traders are intelligent thoroughly indignant, and we shall soon hear that our printers and bookbinders do not require any further protection; that all of this labor and profit goes solely to the publisher. It is interesting in this connection to see that the New York Times, which objected a few weeks since to protection that it raised the price of raw materials and lowered the price of finished products, thus injuring the manufacturers, assigns our success in exporting books "to the lower price of paper in the United States" as well as to the more economical processes of manufacture. And this lower price of paper in the United States is in spite of a grinding duty on paper and paper stock, the import of which most intelligent men would like to see as free as practicable, though they know that paper is now sold at a less price per pound than the profit gained by paper makers in free trade times.

BUT ONE "IDEA" IN IOWA.

The Muscatine Journal, referring to the debate on among Iowa Republicans, repeats that "this Republican pink tea is a family discussion" and "never was and never will be a family quarrel."

"Thunderstorms," observes the Burlington Hawkeye, "are good things to clear the atmosphere. Possibly the political one which has recently passed in Iowa means conservative and harmonious action at the next Republican state convention."

The Oskaloosa Herald says that the enemy may be able to see various kinds of Republicans in Iowa at the present time and imagine great comfort thereby, but when all the different sorts get to the state convention they will all be "one idea"—a Republican platform and ticket and a Republican victory at the polls. "Iowa Republicans are an independent and thinking lot," continues the Herald. "Each has his own say, fights for his own ideas and carries the battle to the bitter end—the convention—and there he acquiesces in the wisdom of the majority and goes out to meet the enemy with vim and vigor."

In spite of all the talk that has been going on about the tariff planks in last year's platform the Des Moines Register and Leader asserts that "there is no great difference among Iowa Republicans as to the tariff" and that "there will be no difficulty at the coming state convention in agreeing upon a platform that will satisfactorily present the views of Iowa to the nation."

When Vest is Out of Politics.
Mr. Vest of Missouri, who has just retired from the United States senate, admits that the country is enjoying unprecedented prosperity and that he sees no sign of its cessation. Mr. Vest is a Democrat of Democrats and has done his full share in opposing Republican policies which make for prosperity. But now that he is out of politics and public life he is frank enough to admit the truth.—Troy Times.

The Parties and the Trusts.
All of the antitrust legislation now in the federal statute books is Republican legislation. All the prosecuting of the trusts has been done by a Republican attorney general. What antitrust measures have the Democrats ever passed? What trust did the Democrats prosecute when they were in power? What practical remedy for monopoly oppression has any Democrat proposed?—St. Louis Dispatch.

A Premature Boom.
Judge Parker's boom is in danger of getting out of breath before it reaches the last lap. The papers are printing pictures of the members of the judge's family. This is an extremely advanced stage of the presidential vegetation, and there is liability to many frosts between now and the summer of 1904.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Workingmen Want No Change.
It will be pretty hard work to convince the workingmen whose wages have been almost universally raised in the last two years that they want a change in political parties next year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A TIMELY WARNING.



TARIFF HYSTERIA.

A DISEASE ALWAYS ATTENDED WITH BAD CONSEQUENCES.

It Produced Widespread Woe in the Epidemic of Seven Years Ago, and Its Effect at This Time Would Be Worse Than Ever Before.

It may be true that the Hon. Joseph Sibley has had a rather peripatetic political career. It is much more to his credit that through devious ways he has found the light than that he should have remained forever immersed in the darkness of Democracy. When, therefore, he warns the country against tariff reform hysteria, his words are to be taken in the light of his present knowledge and not of his former ignorance. Some Democrats of the Bourbon type may think it a great joy to refer to the time when Mr. Sibley thought otherwise, and they may shrink themselves hoarse over proofs of his inconsistency, but the sensible men will rejoice rather that the Pennsylvanian has adopted sound doctrine than that Mr. Williams, his Mississippi critic, remains oblivious to the most patent facts.

It is true that occasionally from the lecture rooms of universities and from the platforms of discredited parties there bursts forth a sort of hysteria demanding "tariff reform." Our Iowa friends had some views on this subject which were greatly distorted by Democrats for political effect, but the incident was of no importance and is closed. There is no more general demand for tariff reform than there is for the admission of Chinese coolies, and both are equally undesirable. In this connection tariff reform, of course, refers to the nonprotective ideas of Democracy. The honeyed words are used to mask an attack on the whole protective system. No one claims that the Dingley bill is an inspired work or that it is perfect, but the majority agrees that it is an excellent document and that it is much better to maintain a system even with slight imperfections than to do great injury to many interests by attempting to tinkering weak spots.

In this connection it is not necessary to do more than refer to the unfortunate event of 1892 and its consequences. At a time when the nation was enjoying a theretofore unexampled prosperity the people went after the strange gods of Democracy and plunged it into the slough of despond of 1893, from which it did not emerge for four years, or until triumphant Republicanism had restored protection as the basis of our industrial system. The tariff reform hysteria of 1892 produced widespread woe. A similar attack at this time could only accomplish a much worse situation. Mr. Sibley is right in his warning. Not unless the American people forget will they allow themselves to be carried away by this deadly political disease.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Hoofs Upward.
With Gorman at one end of the halter and the Democratic donkey at the other lively pulling and hauling may be expected, but the latter will at least and at last have a muleteer very far from being so complete an ass as itself. Gorman possesses some discourse of reason and a looking before and after and can give the party a kind of leadership from which it parted some time ago, but which restored does not promise to keep it out of the ditch. It tends to that, hoofs upward, all the time, no matter who leads it before or kicks it behind.—New York Tribune.

A Bad Habit.
Some Democratic quacks have formed such a habit of laying all the blame for every sort of calamity on the protective tariff that if they were to see a neighbor's house on fire they would not think of a thing to do but rear back on their haunches and squall, "Repeal the tariff!"—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

The Bogy Man.
Bryan sounds a warning pretty nearly every day now, but people have got so hardened to it that they just go right on with their business, and the warning never touches them. The Nebraska bogy man ought to try to get up something that will fit the conditions of the present time.—Philadelphia Press.

Able to Care For Himself.
There is satisfaction in knowing that Mr. Roosevelt is able to take care of himself under most circumstances without any special law for the protection of a president.—Terre Haute Tribune.

Democratic Opinion of Hill.
If the Democratic party must split, it is probable that Dave Hill will be lost in the yawning chasm. It will be the best job a yawning chasm ever did.—Denver News.

IRON CROP OF 1902.

In Thirty-two Years Our Production Has Grown to 15,578,354 Tons.

Our production of pig iron in 1902 was 17,821,307 tons of 2,240 pounds each. It was 1,942,953 tons more than in 1901, or an increase of nearly one-eighth. Mr. Swank says with pardonable pride that in 1901 we made more iron than Great Britain and Germany combined, and in 1902 we made more than these two countries with the make of Belgium added. In 1901 Belgium produced 765,420 tons of pig iron.

Looking back to 1870, when England was making more than half the world's supply of pig iron and just as a knowledge of our development under the Morrill tariff convinced Bismarck that protection was as advantageous for Germany as for us, we find the production of the four countries under comparison as follows:

	Tons.
Great Britain	5,922,515
Germany	1,155,391
Belgium	565,234
Aggregate	7,643,140
United States	1,955,119

For 1901 the figures are:

	Tons.
Great Britain	7,761,529
Germany	7,820,323
Belgium	765,420
United States	16,388,143
Aggregate	15,878,354

It will be noted that England and Belgium are free trade, while the United States and Germany are protectionist countries. If any of our readers knows a great economic authority of the free trade persuasion it would be of interest to get his views as to the probable price of iron in face of the present demand in case the production of this country and Germany had increased no faster than that of Great Britain and Belgium.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Democrats may as well go on voting for Cleveland as anybody. It is pathetic to think of what the party would do if Cleveland should die.—Trine (Pa.) Republican.

Colonel Bryan says there is not room enough in the Democratic party for both him and Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic party has been made so small that it hasn't room in it for anything but fights.—Philadelphia Press.

If the news should be published that Hon. Grover Cleveland is about to increase his weight, it might be concluded that he was in politics again.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

Free Traders at Work.

At a dinner given in New York on Dec. 19 by the tariff committee of the Reform club the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that at some time during the ensuing year the tariff committee of the Reform club arrange for a tariff conference in this city and that representatives of free trade men from various parts of the Union be invited to attend such conference." Josiah Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston, said, "The trust question and the tariff question are inseparably connected, and the prominence which President Roosevelt has helped to give to the former must lead the country to deal with the latter." Henry W. Lamb said that "as a matter of practical reform policy we are undoubtedly right in adopting some of the gradual steps proposed, even while confident that wider and better measures might be taken. These proposals include reciprocity, free materials, no protection for trusts. Only the last affords a promise of popular support."—Iron and Steel Bulletin.

The Difference.
Between a low and high tariff there is a great difference with the former; prosperity, contentment and happiness with the latter. Capital is not getting all the benefit of prosperity. There never was a time in the history of America when labor was so greatly in demand, nor when the hours of toil were generally so short or the wages so high.—Philadelphia Item.

Professor Bryan's Harmony.
Bryan is a great peace-maker. "No man wants harmony more than I do," he declares in discussing the Democratic situation. Then he goes on to say how harmony can be secured, which is only by the adoption of the tune he has composed and the performance of it upon the lute he has constructed.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

Pledges Redeemed.
The Republican congress honestly redeemed its campaign pledges—with the exception of statehood—in all instances except where Democratic filibustering made it impossible.—Pueblo (Colo.) Opinion.

HARMED ALREADY.

American Farmers Who Raise Sugar Beets Receive the First Blow.

Whatever the beet sugar manufacturers got was not, in their evident opinion, sufficient to make them good, but their plan included recouping themselves from the farmers by a reduction of 50 cents per ton on the price to be paid for beets in their contracts for next year. Such a reduction was made simultaneously and evidently by concerted action by all sugar beet manufacturers in the United States. Then these ingenious financiers, with their snug co-conspirators in the United States senate, complacently smite their breasts and raise their eyes to heaven while they declare that "no American industry will be harmed by the Cuban treaty." But all the same, the American farmers who raise sugar beets are "harmed" by exactly 50 cents per ton of beets, which is substantially equivalent to 25 of a cent a pound on the sugar produced from them. If the average duty on imported sugar is 1.75 cents per pound, 20 per cent thereof would be .35 of a cent. The deal, then, was that in some form the refining trust should pay the manufacturers one-tenth of a cent on the sugar produced and that they should collect a quarter of a cent from the farmers.

The Pajaro valley beet growers refuse to stand for this. On the contrary, they demand the same price which they have been getting and will raise no beets for less. And the war is now on. A mass convention, attended by almost every grower of sugar beets in the Pajaro valley and many from other sections, served formal notice on the manufacturers that if they chose to "consent" to the Cuban treaty they must themselves bear the loss. The beet growers were never consulted and positively refuse to have the loss dumped on to them.—San Francisco Chronicle.

BRYAN AND BRYANISM.

By the way, is there anybody that Mr. Bryan does approve of?—Chicago Record-Herald.

If the fate of the Democratic party hangs upon the success or failure of Mr. Bryan's attempt to oust Mr. Cleveland, what else does the party stand for?—Minneapolis Times.

Wanted.—A war map of William Jennings Bryan's mind since the reinstatement of Arthur Pue Gorman as leader of the Democratic forces in the senate.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Bryan calls on the Democrats to assert themselves. Well, what in the deuce are they going to assert?—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

Colonel Bryan acts just as if he were afraid Grover Cleveland wanted to break into the Populist party, but we don't believe Cleveland has any idea of doing it.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Bryan seems to be trying to show that he is not a back number by keeping ahead of the clock. He addressed an afternoon gathering of Brooklyn women the other day attired in full evening dress.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

No matter what the actual form of statement, one thing has become as certain as the succession of the seasons.—Bryan and Bryanism are still potent forces in the Democratic party and must be reckoned with.—Troy Times.

Newfoundlanders.

It is said that the good people of Newfoundland propose to retaliate against us if we do not accept the Hay-Bond treaty. As our public organs of British thought tell us that only selfish fishermen in Gloucester are to be injured by that treaty, the retaliation will probably fall on that small Massachusetts town, which is apparently rather anxious to receive it.

In this connection, recognizing fully the great impossibility of any retaliation from Great Britain, due to the frequent and intimate intercourse between the two countries, it seems to us unfortunate that the British authorities do not afford more convenient means of intercourse between this country and Newfoundland. If the Newfoundlanders loved us as the English do, in consequence of our frequent opportunities for mutual intercourse, their thoughts would not turn so readily, if at all, to retaliation.

In the interest of peace on earth and good will to men the English really ought to put on a direct passenger line between some port in this country and one in Newfoundland, so that love may be cultivated and the hate that finds expression in threats discouraged.

A Party of "Ex's."

The Brooklyn Democratic club has planned a national Democratic "harmony dinner" and heads the list of invited guests with ex-President Cleveland, ex-Candidate W. J. Bryan and ex-Governor Dave Hill.—Post Express.

If the Democratic leadership is not feeble for anything more than another of these days, it is for the number of its "ex's," as the above paragraph suggests.—Oswego (N. Y.) Times.

South Carolina's Hard Luck.

South Carolina has escaped negro domination, but it has fallen into the grasp of Tillman domination. It seems impossible for South Carolina to keep itself clear of some kind of a crisis.—Sioux City Journal.

Revenge in a Bad Cause.

The Democrats in the national house were so indignant because a ballot box stuffer was turned out of that body that they could not be cordial toward the departing speaker.—Indianapolis Journal.

FREE TRADE AT HOME.

MORE OF IT HERE THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

There is \$20,000,000,000 Annually of Internal Commerce in the United States That is Not Required to Pay Customs Duties.

Free traders who are continually and vociferously crying out against tariff taxation appear never to have taken into consideration the very obvious and incontrovertible fact that there is a greater volume of absolutely untaxed trade in this country than is enjoyed by the people of any other nation on the globe. Great Britain, which is held up as a shining example of a successful free trade country, is after all only nominally a free trader. It is true that neither its domestic nor foreign traffic is subjected to a tariff tax; but, on the other hand, they are burdened with various small imposts which are necessary to produce revenue sufficient for the support and maintenance of the government.

An estimate of the domestic commerce of the United States during 1902 has been made by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, and the total is placed at \$20,000,000,000. Objection has been made to this estimate on the ground that it is merely a "guess," and a guess it certainly is, as are practically all estimates of a similar character which are not based upon actual and complete returns. Nevertheless it can be accepted as approximately, if not absolutely, accurate.

Compared with this vast total of trade upon which there is imposed no duty of any kind our foreign commerce sinks to almost insignificant proportions. But in our foreign trade, for some reason, the people generally display a deep and continuing interest, so it is pertinent to learn what proportion of that trade is subject to tariff duties. During the six months beginning July 31, 1902, and ending Jan. 31, 1903, merchandise to the value of \$588,079,637 was imported. Of this total goods to the value of \$240,347,772 paid no duty at all, so that the imports actually taxed under the tariff law had an aggregate value of \$347,731,865.

These figures prove the fallacy of a very prevalent popular belief that all merchandise imported into this country pays tribute in the way of duties to the system of protection, when, as has just been shown, only a little more than one-half is taxed. Small indeed is the figure cut by the sum collected by the national customs officers when placed beside the \$10,000,000,000 which was approximately the volume of our internal trade during the half year covered.

Small as it is, however, it is sufficient to achieve the beneficent end for which tariff duties are levied, that of protecting the American producer and American labor from competition with the cheap products of poorly paid foreign labor. Remove this protection and the inevitable result must be to flood the American market with cheap foreign goods which, because of the smaller cost of the labor that produced them, will drive out those of domestic manufacture.—Providence News.

A Natural Advantage.

There are in the United States so many elements of prosperity and wealth which are found concurrent with a high tariff and wanting when we have a period of "tariff for revenue only" that free traders have generally given up consideration of details and dispose of all these troublesome questions by a reference to our "unexampled natural advantages" as disposing of the whole question of the causes of our prosperity and high wages under protection and our contraction and low wages under free trade.

Lately one of the strongest writers on that side, doubtless carried away by an enthusiastic love of his thesis, writing of "the natural advantages which are possessed on this side of the Atlantic and for which Americans deserve no credit," said among other things, "There is nothing especially praiseworthy, for instance, in having deposits of cheap ore, exceptionally inexpensive means of transporting it from Michigan and Minnesota to Cleveland," etc. Is not this going a little too far for even a free trader propagandist? Until some time in the early seventies, as all know, freight rates in Great Britain were lower than in the United States. Now the relation is reversed. Does any one believe this is a "natural advantage" for which Americans deserve no credit?

Show Us How.

The Commoner begins an editorial by saying, "If removing the coal tariff will cripple the coal trust," etc. But just hold on, Billy. We want you to show for the first time that the removal of the coal tariff has had any tendency to cripple the coal trust before you undertake to make some folks believe that removing the tariff kills the trusts.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

Unconscious Patriotism.

Bryan is just wild to get Judge Parker to say something so that he can talk back at him. The Nebraska man is going to do just as much next year to elect another Republican candidate as if he were again the nominee of his party. He should have due credit for his patriotism, though it is unconscious.—Philadelphia Press.

Look Out, Billy Hearst!

Judge Parker has undertaken the job of reconciling Colonel Bryan to his party and avoiding a split in the next national Democratic convention. Where is Billy Hearst? Is he going to let Parker fix up his fences while he stands looking over the palings from the outside?—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

Old Castle, No. 1, A. L. C. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charless, Noble Chief; Fred Hester, Vice Chief; William Humphreys, High Priest; Frank P. Maloon, Venerable Harmit; George P. Knight, Sir Harlow; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, G. C. E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 2, O. U. A. B.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanson, Council; John Hooper, Vice Council; Wm. Ham P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Charles R. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jameson, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Harwood, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale
Homestead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE

FRANK JONES
Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
MARCH 31.

SUN RISE.....5:30 MOON SETS 09:11 P. M.
SUN SETS.....6:08 FULL MOON 10:40 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY.....12:25

First Quarter, April 4th, 8:30 a.m., evening, W.
Full Moon, April 11th, 7:15 a.m., evening, E.
Last Quarter, April 18th, 4:30 a.m., evening, W.
New Moon, March 31st, 8:30 a.m., morning, E.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 30.—Forecast for New England: Rain and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair; brisk winds, becoming west and diminishing.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a.m., 12:30 to 2:30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8003-2.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

The ice is out of the ponds now. "And that's a very good sign. That we'll hear nothing but fish stories.

Till the good old summer time." The last day of March. Watch for the Haven opening. Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday.

This will be a gala week at Music hall.

The dust has been settled once more.

The warm snow made the grass grow.

Red bananas have appeared in the market.

The first quarter of the new year is closed.

The city councils will meet again this week.

Spring trade is said to be exceptionally good.

Give March the credit of doing well in 1903.

Tomorrow (Wednesday) will be All Fool's day.

Bouquets of mayflowers have made their appearance.

Have your shoes repaired by JOHN MITT, 24 Congress street.

Belle Curry, 2:18, has been sent to James O'Donnell at Readville.

The wide brimmed hat is the prevailing style for men this spring.

There are now several Portsmouth girls working in Dover shoe shops.

March always gives us a little variety before going out for the year.

Interest in bicycling, dealers say, is greater this season than for several years past.

Portsmouth young ladies have shown little active interest in basket ball this season.

No Portsmouth man seemed to be very ambitious for a place on the license commission.

The Company B basket ball team will probably start on its tour the second week in April.

The interest in basket ball this winter proves that Portsmouth will support baseball as well.

The members of the Veteran Firemen's drum corps will meet for practice again this evening.

The Candelmas day prophets are vindicated by the weather to date. The ground hog knew it.

The summer man will have some attractive styles in negligee shirts to select from this year.

The comic pictures in the Sunday papers last Sunday were mostly drawn for the first of April.

People owning boats are now painting and repairing them in preparation for the opening of the season.

Local baseball cranks will be given an opportunity to see most of the big college teams play at Exeter this year.

Night freight trains over the Boston and Maine railroad, are carrying exceptionally heavy loads at the present time.

In the spring the coal man lingers with a dubious, sickly look, and there's itching on the finger of the ice man for his hook.

Trout fishing in Vermont and New Hampshire will now have added attractions since liquid bait will be more readily accessible.

Owners of bee colonies in this vicinity say that their honey-makers are coming out in fine shape, very little winter-killing being reported.

Violets in Brookline, snowflakes in Schenectady, N. Y., peach buds frappe in Michigan, a hot scandal in

Buffalo and spirits in the air in New Hampshire! Spring fancies.

There was a suggestion of snow in the air on Monday.

The railroads are getting ready for the summer travel.

The Maine legislature has adjourned after a session of eighty days.

In the spring, the mill operative's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of strike.

The board of registrars was again in session at the city building Monday evening.

There is more building going on here than ever before in the history of the city.

York county apple farmers are now packing their apples for shipment to England.

The meeting for the Fitz John Porter statue location this evening will be of great interest.

The house of representatives has fixed Friday, April 3, at noon, as the date of adjournment.

The Odd Ladies' circle are to meet with Mrs. Belle Hanscom, Islington street, next Thursday.

There are 300,000 crates of Bermuda onions in this season's crop. We weep for very joy.

And now the good citizen will busy himself to find out just what new laws he is expected to observe.

Well, you may at least begin to think of putting up your overcoat—that is, if you can get anything on it.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

The steamer Charles F. Mayer has finished discharging her cargo of coal and sailed this morning for Baltimore.

The coming of In Old Kentucky to this city has come to be a recognized theatrical event of considerable importance.

All persons having books taken from the former Parmelee Library will please return at once to 28 Austin street.

Plans are now on foot to form a golf club in Newfields during the Golf club in Newfields during the coming summer.

Tomorrow (Wednesday) the law will be off brook trout and a number of local anglers are making preparations to try their luck.

The Herald prints too much local news to be confined to two pages or three. Look on every page and then you won't miss any of it.

Wish the coal barons had given out some other time than April 1 as the date when they will reduce the price of coal. It may be a joke.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

TO LIQUIDATE CHURCH DEBT.

Efforts are to be made by the Middle street Baptist church and society to liquidate the church debt of \$810, with the hope of making it an Easter offering. A pledge book with pages devoted to \$200, \$100, \$75 and \$50 subscriptions, and thereafter for lesser sums will be circulated among the parishioners and it is hoped the results will be so quick and substantial that Easter day may have added causes for rejoicing among this people.

INTERMENT IN NEW CASTLE.

The body of Master Philip Hayes Sargent, who died in Philadelphia, arrived in this city on Monday and interment was made in New Castle. He was a son of the late Redford Sargent, the well known sea captain.

ATTENDED THE OPERA.

Bostonians lived in an atmosphere of music last week and many of our local society people made excursions to the Hub for the express purpose of passing the evening at the opera.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ham, Shoulders and Bacon,

Fresh Green Vegetables,

Canned Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes,

Meats and Fish,

Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal.

Fresh Fish Every Day.

Round Steak 2 Pounds For Twenty-five Cents.

TELEPHONE, 246-4. FREE DELIVERY.

CITY MARKET,

Next Door To Post Office.

F. F. KELLUM,

A TERRIBLE RIDE.

Boston to Portsmouth On the Front of a Locomotive In a Blinding Snow Storm.

Saturday evening when the Bar Harbor flyer reached this station at 9:15 o'clock Officer Ducker, who is on duty at the station, was surprised to see a man drop from the cow catcher of the locomotive to the depot platform. He went to the man's assistance and was dumfounded when the fellow, who gave his name as Pat Cook, said he had ridden the entire distance from Boston on the front of the locomotive. It will be remembered that a severe snow storm was in progress Saturday evening and the tramp who had made the perilous trip was completely encased in snow.

Officer Ducker took his man to the station house where the fellow collapsed and was very ill all night.

THE EASTER SEASON.

Special Concerts For the Observance of This Church Festival.

Easter will occur April 12. Already all the churches have commenced to look forward to this season, when special sermons, appropriate music and delightful exercises will be arranged for the proper observance of the season that commemorates the resurrection of Christ. The celebration of this event become a matter of greater significance and more widespread interest to all the religious denominations each year. The local churches have commenced to make preparations of special choir music and children's concerts, and the exercises this year will no doubt be on a grander scale than ever before. Many attend at least the Easter services who are rarely seen in a church congregation on other Sundays in the year.

MASONRY WORK STARTED.

Masonry work was started at Freeman's Point on Monday, after being suspended for several months. A large force of men reported for duty and this will undoubtedly be increased in a short time. Activity in other branches of the work either has been resumed or will be in a few days.

UNITARIAN EASTER SALE.

The Ladies' Domestic Missionary society of the Unitarian church is to have an Easter sale and entertainment at the chapel on Court street this evening. Fancy articles, home made candy, ice cream, and coffee will be for sale, and a fine musicale by the younger members of the parish will be a drawing attraction.

EAGERLY SEIZED UPON.

The Herald's full copy of the license law was eagerly seized upon and the bill closely studied. There is some talk here that there is a question about this city voting for license, but an estimate by conservative people would be about two to one in favor of license.

POSTAL CARD WILL GET ONE.

Senator Gallinger announces that he has for distribution copies of the Year Book of Agriculture for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, any or all of which will be sent to any farmer who may make a request by letter or postal card.

WILLIE WAS LUCKY.

A man named Willie Burn registered at a Portland hotel the other day. If he will, his lucky for him that he didn't strike there last winter when coal was scarce.

CUT HIS HAND.

Miller Paltrey cut his hand while cutting meat at Kellum's market on Saturday evening, and a surgeon had to take a number of stitches in the wound.

New Pictures This Spring.

Now that spring cleaning time is here you may be in need of something new and artistic in the PICTURE LINE. We make a specialty of nice things in PICTORIAL ART and invite your inspection. Our stock of Art Picture Mouldings is the largest and best to be found hereabouts, and our facilities for working them up of the best. We solicit your orders.

H. P. MONTGOMERY.

6 PLEASANT ST.

PERSONALS.

Frank Ham passed Monday in Dover.

Freeman H. Peverly is passing a week in Canterbury.

County Solicitor Walter Scott of Dover was here on Monday.

State License Commissioner John Kivel of Dover has been in town today.

Miss Alma Staples was hostess for the Latest Whist club on Monday evening.

Benjamin Smith of Berwick, Me., is paying a brief visit to relatives in this city.

Captain Alonzo Bowden will have charge of the tug Lester L. again this season.

Miss Rita Wallace, daughter of George B. Wallace, is passing a week in Rochester.

H. F. Hunt, formerly of this city, called on many old Portsmouth friends, Monday.

Harry Ladd returned today from his home in Epping, where he has been for several weeks.

Daniel McCarthy, a well known farmer of the Plains, is dangerously ill at the Cottage hospital.

Miss Ada Pierce of Kittery and Grover Freeman of this city have announced their engagement.

Jacob Smith has returned home after passing a week as the guest of brother, Harry, at Halifax.

Deputy United States Marshal E. P. Stoddard of Concord passed Sunday at his home in this city.

Mayor and Mrs. George D. Marcy have left the Merrick hotel and opened their residence on Pleasant street.

Mrs. Georgie Vaughan of Hyde Park, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson, Islington street.

The Misses Mary and Lucy Smith of the West end are visiting relatives in Athol, Mass., and other places.

Miss Grace M. Kennison and Miss Bertha Martin leave this Tuesday evening for Boston to remain until Friday.

Dr. Arthur Dodge of Newton Centre, Mass., has been visiting his mother, Mrs. John W. Dodge of Hampton Falls.

Mrs. John Salter of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her sisters, Misses Katharine and Elizabeth Shores of Richards avenue.

Mrs. Ralph N. Reinwald and Miss Alice are passing the remainder of the week in Salem, Mass., as the guests of friends.

Mrs. Edwin A. Peterson of Brooklyn, who has been visiting in this city for several months, has returned to her home.

Charles Green is a visitor in Manchester and Boston today, on business connected with the coming union label fair to be held in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Berry, who have been passing several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Edward T. Kimball of New York, have returned home.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nellie E. Amazeen of this city and Ephraim S. Hall of New Castle, a member of the Jaffrey's Point life saving crew.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg are expected to arrive at New York, from Liverpool, next Wednesday, on their way home from a several month's European tour.

Miss Frances Healey of Hampton Falls, a member of the senior class of the High school at Newton, Mass., is confined to her home with a severe case of whooping cough.

Mrs. Ann Downing is very ill at her home on North School street.

Chester Badger has resigned as clerk for George R. Palfrey and entered the employ of the Frank Jones Bottling company.

Mrs. John Dudley and son Harry are visiting relatives in Newmarket.

W. F. Harrington of Manchester was a Portsmouth visitor on Monday.

Miss M. West of the Boston and Maine cafe has returned from a visit to her home in Nashua.

Miss Alice S. Mildram, teacher at the Farragut school, is passing her vacation at her home in Wells, Me.

Mrs. George P. Knight returned last evening from Delaware where she went to attend her son's funeral.

Miss Minnie Bosworth, teacher of drawing in the public schools, is passing the spring vacation at her home in Providence, R. I.

George S. Kirvan, who for several years past was foreman at the shoe factory will shortly move his family to Newburyport, where he has secured a position.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Ed Butler has been called for duty in the construction force.

James Boardman, formerly engineer on the steamer Alice Howard, has reported for duty as electrical machinist in the yards and docks department.

The members of the crew of the row boat "Foxy" are wearing eight by ten smites and from this time on all other row boats plying between the South end and the navy yard will think they are anchored when Capt. Hennessey gets the new oars lately purchased in use. The captain is an old time sea dog and has many times handled the rudder for the fishermen and for the old Nonpareil club crew, in famous races on the Piscataqua.

On of the large row boats is off for repairs.

James E. Whalley, who has been sick at his home on Rogers street, has returned to his duty in the steam engineering department.

A large number of new and some old granite cutters, formerly employed here, were added to the force on Monday.

Allen Ramsdell, machinist, is sick at his home on Sagamore avenue.

A new launch engine was shipped by the department of steam engineering to the Boston yard on Monday.

THE LICENSE COMMISSION.

Cyrus H. Little, the chairman of the liquor license commission, said on Saturday that steps towards a meeting and definite organization of the board would be taken for the first of this week. Chairman Little has not yet communicated with the other members of the board, owing to necessary occupation with legal matters since notice of the appointment has been received.

THIRD DEGREE AND BANQUET.

Portsmouth council, Knights of Columbus, is arranging for the annual third degree and banquet to be held on some evening in April. A large class of candidates will appear and invitations will be sent out to all parts of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. The work will probably be exemplified by degree teams from Massachusetts and the banquet will follow.

SALE AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The society of "Busy Bees" of the Pearl street church, will have a sale and entertainment in the vestry on Thursday evening, April 2.

HELPED SAVE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

George N. Jones is Oldest Fire Fighter in the Portsmouth Department.

The oldest fireman in the Portsmouth fire department in point of service is George N. Jones, engineer of Kearsarge engine, No. 3, at the Central fire station, who has seen over thirty-five years of continuous service, and is one of the best known firemen in the state.

He was born in this city March 31, 1849, and his career as a fireman commenced January 1, 1866, when he was made a member of Granite State hand engine 5, with which he continued until the following year, when he was transferred to Dearborn steam engine 1, the first steamer owned by the city, as assistant foreman.

He remained a member of this company until June 20, 1870, when he was appointed assistant engineer on Kearsarge 3, and in 1875 was made engineer, a position he has held since.

Six years ago, when it was decided to have several permanent men at the central fire station, Engineer Jones was selected as one of the men.

On November 10, 1872, Mr. Jones went to Boston with the Kearsarge engine, and it was largely through the efforts of this engine that the Old South church was saved, the Boston firemen bestowing upon the Portsmouth company the title of "Hay-makers."

During his long period of service Mr. Jones has never been injured, except once, in July, 1898, by the explosion of a chemical fire lighter, on which he was experimenting, his hand being badly burned.

He has a wife, four daughters and two sons, the oldest son, Fred N. Jones, being lieutenant of the company his father has so long been attached to.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Portsmouth Firemen's Relief association, the State Relief association, St. Andrew's lodge, 56, A. F. and A. M.; Washington chapter, R. A. M.; De Witt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, Osgood lodge 48, I. O. O. F., and is extremely popular with the members of the fire department.

ORGANIZED FOR THE YEAR.

Board Of Engineers Meets And Makes Annual Assignments.

The board of engineers held a meeting in the aldermanic room in the city building on Monday evening and organized for the coming year. Chief John D. Randall presided.

The principal business was the assignment of the engineers to the different companies of the fire department, the old men being appointed in practically every case. The only change was the assignment of Charles S. Varrell, the new member of the board who recently succeeded Francis H. Hersey, to Col. Sise company.

SUCCEEDS MR. PRIOR.

Willis N. Rugg Appointed To Vacancy In New Hampshire National Bank.

Willis N. Rugg, for a number of years a popular clerk in the store of H. C. Hewitt and company, has been tendered and has accepted the position of bookkeeper in the New Hampshire National bank, made vacant by the resignation of Harry R. Prior, who left last week for Porto Rico. Mr. Rugg is receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his appointment.

CAME IN AN AUTO.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline, Mass., came to this city on Sunday and registered at the Rockingham. They made the trip in an automobile and found the roads in excellent condition.

LARGE SWITCHBOARD.

A very large switch board for the use of the Rockingham Light and Power company has arrived at the freight yard and will soon be carted to the station.

FIELD DANDELIONS PLENTY.

Field dandelions are getting plenty and find a ready sale. One boy picked and sold \$3.50 worth on Saturday.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

Houses for Sale

Gates St., - \$1,000
Mt. Vernon St., - 1,400
Orchard St., - 1,800
Hanover St., - 2,000
Court St., - 2,700
Willard Avenue, - 3,000

Others in Union St., Vaughan street, Spring street, Austin street, Willard Avenue, Mt. Vernon street, Broad street, Rock and street, E. W. Avenue, Middle street, Sherburne street, Richards Avenue, Green street.

Frank D. Butler

Hours 9 to 12 A. M.
3 MARKET ST.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

S. G. LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
HAS NO EQUAL.
S. GRYMISH, MFG.

Your Winter Suit

Should be WELL MADE.
It should be STYLISH
And PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY, Bridge Street.

The Evening Herald

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